

INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL XVI NO 46-

BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 23 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
M. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928 Feb.			
25	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
17	RAZMAK	"	10,602
24	CHINA	"	7,952
31	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
7 Apr.	MOOLTAN	"	20,847
14	RAZMAK	"	10,602
21	RAWALPINDI	"	16,519
28	MALOJA	"	20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
12	MOREA	"	10,953
19	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
26	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088
2 June	MALEDONIA	"	11,120
9	MALOWA	"	10,986
16	CHINA	"	7,952
23	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,572
30	MALOWA	"	10,945
7 July	RAJPUTANA	"	16,561
14	MOREA	"	10,953
21	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
28	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518

Extra sailing to Bombay only.
Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

1st Saloon only.
EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:
1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72. B. £62. C. £52.
2nd Saloon to London A. £64. B. £54.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £56. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MALEDONIA, on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:-
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.
SINGLE BERTH CABINS
There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons
1928 Feb.		
23rd	MANORA	7,882
16th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,883

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1928		
9th March	YUBAYE MARU	Japan.
26th March	NALDERA	Colombo and Australia
24th April	DRITA	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
26th April	NARKUNDA	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI	Australia
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
5th July	RAJPUTANA	for Australia
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1928		
24th Feb.	VARSOVA	Burgh via Karachi
16th	OKAKA	Karachi via Port-Bunder, Dwarika and Cutch Mandvie
27th	VITA	Karachi via Port Olha & Cutch Mandvie.
19th	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
19th	BANDRA	Burgh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
21st Mar.	HELORA	Mombasa.

Extra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Burgh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tamata Maru	4646	20 Feb.	1 Mar.
Saiyo Maru	8550	25 "	4 "
Osaka Maru	3741	25 "	8 "
*Tamba Maru	6845	1 March	15 "
Tasmania Maru	4105	7 "	8 "
Moji Maru	3767	18 "	9 "

*Passenger Steamer.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Honolulu Maru	24th "	8th Mar.
Shingo Maru	27th "	12th "
Indo Maru	1st March	22nd "
Shimoda Maru	13th "	25th "
Celebes Maru	26th "	10th April

For Particulars apply to:-
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO,
of Bangalore writes:-
"I had occasions to use the world famous ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.
Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)
For a full list of all our preparations write to:-
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,97,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:
Abohar, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Allahabad (Sind), Montgomery, Amritsar, Jullunder, Okara (dist.), Ambala City, Jaranwalla, Peshawar, Cantt, Jammu, Peshawar City, Bombay, Jhelum City, Patiala, Cawnpore, Jhang, Quetta, Calcutta (Maghiana), Rawalpindi, Delhi, Karachi, Sangla Hill, D. I. Khan, Kasur, Sargodha, Ferozepore, Lahore City, Sialkot City, Gujranwalla, Lyallpur, Simla, Gojra, Ludhiana, Siranag, Hoshiarpur, Meerut City, Multan City.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of all currencies are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:-
S. DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virji Lal Ranchhodda.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVEPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other information, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegram to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients' instructions, or commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market. For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:-
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "COMTEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoon Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Udcor, Kandi.
Agents—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:-
SECRETARIES, Bombay

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
-----------	------	--------------------

First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,644

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:-
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.
BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSILL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Daily Edition.		
1 Year	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3/8. Rs. 4. Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re-11 or 8 as per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to Chief Agents, Essof Building, Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., P.LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA, Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	3,43,794	4,46,82
Premium Income	17,83,154	19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	82,70,395	94,49,103

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Low rates of premium. Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate. Liberal Surrender Values. Cash Value of Bonuses granted as liberal rate. Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest. Financial security absolute. Prompt Settlement of Claims. Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27)
Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1924)
Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927)
is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:-
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms.—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EARN yourself Rs. 100/- to 200/- per month in spare time. Success guaranteed. Apply with two amins stamps to:—VILAS & CO., Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R734

AGENTS for the sale of Carbonic Acid Gas manufactured from pure Coke are required for Bombay City and the Bombay Presidency. For particulars and terms please apply to Messrs. PARRY & CO. Post Box No. 12, Madras.
A 29977

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the desired Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R698

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET.—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner, KHAN RAHIM ABDUL SATTAH, QUETTA.
C R698

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, opposite Excelsior Theatre and third floor, facing Hornby Road and 2 rooms on ground floor MAHOMED BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jakaria Masjid, Bombay.
C 720

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Customs House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A fine CHEMISTS SHOP, (European Concern) in one of the Queen Hill Station of U. P. Real bargain for a retiring gentleman with small capital. Apply Box No. 2705 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R731

SPORTS COATS.

Made to measure from Kakomi Drill. Just the Coat for shikar. From Rs. 8/14/- each.

KAKOMI TWEEDS.

Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From Rs. 8/6/- per yard — 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.

Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly. From Rs. 13/6 per yard. 27" wide.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.

A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat, etc. Rs. 11/12/6 per yard. 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.

In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From Rs. 11 per yard 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.

Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs. From Rs. 4/- each. Polo Collars to match at Rs. 8 each. White Shirts, with soft or starched cuffs Rs. 3/4/- each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar Rs. 2/14/- each. Write for samples of the complete range.

KAKOMI TENT SPECIALISTS.

Whether it's a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELLETTE.

Kakomi Flannellette is soft and fleecy and admirably suited for pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.

Blue Striped As. 15 per yard.
Red Striped As. 11 per yard.
Plain White As. 13/6 per yard.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—

THE CANNFORD COTTON MILLS CO.,

CANNFORD.

K. 2.

WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A running WHOLESALE MEDICAL STORE or establish new one. Gentlemen in position to furnish particulars regarding either to communicate with Box No. 2160 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R733

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIAN ART.—Special Art Classes open to public under guidance of a well-known artist from Bengal School of Painting. Time twice a week from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. Fees Rs. 10 monthly. Apply ART MASTER, personally with specimens of original work. PRINCIPAL, Fellowship School, Chowpatty.
M R722

ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homoeopathy. Elective Homoeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal Royal Homoeopathic Institute, DELHI.
P R735

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES.—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).

Telegrams:—CALHOTEL.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING.

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21966.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	1 inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY INVESTMENT CO., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Resolution was duly passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Meeting of the Company held on the 31st January, 1928, and was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution at the subsequent Meeting of the Company held on 14th February, 1928:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, be appointed Liquidator with all powers for the purposes of such winding up without any remuneration."

Dated this 21st day of February, 1928.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Governing Director.

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1928, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

- (1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of Account for the year ended December 31st 1927.
- (2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
- (3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Tricundas Gordhandas Khat-tan, who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.
- (4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
- (5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 27th to March 15th, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL

AND CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st February, 1928.

NOTE.—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable, free of Income Tax, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras, on and after April 2nd to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 27th February, 1928 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
29981

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RECONSTRUCTION OF PLATFORM ROOFS AT KARJAT.

The Agent, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork, etc., required for platform sheds at Karjat.

The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification and drawings on which the tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be returned.

Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1928.

The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".
T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent,
G.I.P. Railway.

Bombay, 17-2-1928.

29965

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the abovesaid Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 5th day of March, 1928, being the date fixed by Messrs. Herbert V. Lee and Jeevabhai Maganlal, the Liquidators of the said Company to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators or the undersigned to come in person or by their attorneys and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1928.

DAPHTRY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

29876

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2284 of 1928.

YESHWANT KRISHNA and another Plaintiffs

versus

BABU KESHAV and another Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree and Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1927, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Keshav Krishna Bhai Ramchandarra Ruppje, deceased, who died at Deolali on or about the 16th day of September, 1925, and who carried on business under the name and style of K. K. Bhai Ramchandarra, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said Claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be precluded from the benefit of the said Order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

29982

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

In Insolvency No. 132 of 1926.

Re: JEHANGIR NAWROJI

KAKA An Insolvent

Bai HALIMABAI alias BHAIMA-

BAI, widow of Ismail Haji

Noormahomed

vs.

HORMUSJI EDULJI RANA

..... Respondent and Claimant.

TO TAX APPELLANTS BILL OF COSTS between party and party pursuant to the Order, dated 14th November, 1925, and between attorney and client.

Messrs. JHAVERI & CO.,

Appellants' Attorneys.

I HEREBY appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1928, at 12-45 o'clock in the afternoon, to proceed on the matter hereon specified:

Dated this 7th day of June, 1927

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,

Ag. Assistant Taxing Master.

29979

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SAFE SECURITIES COMPANY LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Resolution was duly passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Meeting of the Company held on the 31st January, 1928, and was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution at the subsequent Meeting of the Company held on 14th February, 1928:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, be appointed Liquidator with all powers for the purposes of such winding up without any remuneration."

Dated this 21st day of February, 1928.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Governing Director.

29983

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE AT 10-30 A. M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE ON SUNDAY, THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1928, AT 10-30 A. M. (S.T.) AT CHOWPAT-TY, OPP. WILSON COLLEGE, FRENCH ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at the above place and time, richly made household black-wood furniture, carpets, a gramophone, drawing room suites, dining table and chairs, side-boards, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single iron and brass bedsteads, mirror almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, plated and silver-ware, pictures, brass ornaments, table fans, drawing room cabinets, crockery and glassware, cloth cup-boards, hat stands, cooking utensils, dumb-waiters, rich dinner sets, stove, etc.

Property of M. Keefer, Esquire, proceeding Home. Catalogues will be published and the property now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES JAPANESE GREY COTTON DRILL (3 DOG BRAND).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms.

On account of the Under-writers.

11 bales each 15 pieces, 29 inches 40 yards Grey Cotton Drill.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2 P.M. (B.T.) AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE SANITARY-WARE AND HARDWARE, ETC. OF THE SHOP AND GODOWN AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2 p.m. (B.T.) at the shop at 125, Nagdevi Street, and Godown at Nagdevi Cross Lane, Baribhai Moholla by order of the Mortgagee-in-Possession and on account and at the risk of Insolvent Vora Nazarally Khanbhai and others, who were trading in the name of Messrs. Nazarally Khanbhai, the mortgagors all stock-in-trade consisting of:—Hydraulic pipes, galvanized pipes, brass and copper pipes, wheel-valves, corks, for kettles and filters, galvanized fittings, suction hose pipes, English, German and American pipes, Asbestos packing, etc., etc., as also all the furniture including Godrej safe, tables, chairs, cupboards, stands, etc., etc.

The above goods will be sold in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

COOK-EASY.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

80, BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE

BOMBAY AGENTS:

MAFATLAL VARMALI DAS & CO

Glasgow Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6 and 9-30 P.M.

The Picture that no language can do justice to

THE BIG PARADE

Story of a Soldier boy on Active service, and of a Girl who made him forget the Grim reality of war.

Featuring the GREAT STARS

JOHN GILBERT

and

RENEE ADOREE

Augmented Orchestra

and Stage effects.

Booking at the Theatre
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE Capitol

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 P. M.

IVOR NOVELLO

IN

THE TRIUMPH OF THE RAT

AND

EL RADIANTS

In a Vaudeville Act

DREAM FANTASTIQUE

NEXT SATURDAY

A Scintillating Drama

THE

GOLDEN BUTTERFLY

BROADCASTING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

See the next issue of the

INDIAN RADIO TIMES

Inside Back Cover.

INDIAN STATES &

EASTERN AGENCY, LD.

PIONEERS OF WIRELESS IN INDIA

and Sole Agents for some of the World's Leading Manufacturers of Wireless Apparatus.

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LOMBAY. CALCUTTA. KARACHI

THE

RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT

1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

BY

Frol. K. T. SHAH.

Price Rs. 2.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.

A careful study of the Bolshevik regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—

Evolution of the Revolution.

The Ideal and the Actual.

Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.

Summary of Achievements.

Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL ADVICES
SCATTERED RAIN IN DRAUGHT
AREA—LOCAL LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 2 TO 9 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Feb. 21.
Favourable advices from Liverpool influenced prices to open steady at a rise of 11 points on the New York Cotton Exchange. Moderate support was witnessed from trade interest while scattered long liquidation supplied the needs. Later on reports of rains in draught sections induced long liquidation by Spot houses and prices declined some 24 points from the highest level touched during the early part of the day. Slight rally ensued towards the close and futures recorded a net fall of 2 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 18.50c.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton markets will remain closed to-morrow the 22 February.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

Previous Close 18.20.
10 A.M. 18.40+11 opening.
10-14 A.M. 18.44+15 highest.
11 A.M. 18.42+13
12 Noon 18.40+11
2-4 P.M. 18.20-00 lowest.
3 P.M. 18.27-02 close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Feb. 22.
Reuter.—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on rain in draught sections and spot houses selling."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 21.
March 18.02 -07
May 18.23 -04
July 18.27 -02
October 18.00 -07
December 18.09 -09
Middling Spot 18.50 -10

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 22.
F. P. Bales 1927-28 1926-27
Receipts to date 21-2-28 6938000 10644000
" Yesterday do 16000 50000
Exports to date do 4898000 7430000
Stock at Ports 17-2-28 2223000 2764000
" Interior Towns do 1040000 1304000
" Liverpool 17-2-28 841000 1313000
Visible Supply 17-2-28 5313000 6926000
Quantity in Sight do 11565000 15320000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 21.
Market closed.

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 21.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
March 18.17
May 18.38
July 18.42
New York Noon Call—
March 18.14
May 18.37
July 18.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 21.
Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain—Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 11,000

AMERICAN SUGAR.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.
America cables Sugar Manichada again confirmed four million restriction. Trade buying

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 21.
Demand Bills 487.37

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 21.
Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 16-1/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 e and f Calcutta—
Feb-March per cwt 14
July-Sept per cwt 14-1/2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 e and f Bombay—
July-Sept per cwt 14-1/2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 e and f Karachi—
July-Sept per cwt 14-1/4

LIVERPOOL.

QUIET BUT STEADY—TRADE SUPPORT—MANCHESTER REPORTS BETTER SPOT SALES 8,000 BALES—FUTURES 2 TO 9 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.
The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 6 points and improved further on trade fixing call sales. Manchester reports read better and shorts are inclined to cover sales on recessions. The joint conference of Master Spinners and operatives is postponed to Monday the 27th inst. Spot Sales amounted 8,000 bales. Futures closed 8 to 9 points higher and spot prices improved 9 points to 18.71 per lb.

Empire futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Speculators ruled rather firm and advanced 18 to 21 points. Spot Sakel prices improved 23 points to 17.704 per lb.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 21st inst:—

"Rains are reported in West Texas." Lancashire conference postponed on Monday to enable operatives to discuss proposals from employers and to enquire costs of production.

Messrs. Lofel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 21st inst:—

"Market quiet but steady better demand for actual. There is more disposition to cover short sales. Do not think market likely to fluctuate widely. Are not confident of higher prices."

Weld and Co.: "Weather is warmer, light rain in Southern Texas, Central Arkansas, and slow rain has just begun in Texas."

Reiss Bros.: "Undertone excellent. Hedge selling finished: demand of yarns, cloths, also spot cotton, improving. Much advance increase unlikely. Market ready for further advance."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.: "Cable from Egypt: Sudan crop expected 80 per cent of last year. Russian buying."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Sicnde Fully Good 7.65 plus .10
Sicnde Fine 7.85 plus .10
Sicnde Superfine 8.05 plus .10
Bengal Good 7.45 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good 7.65 plus .10
Bengal Fine 7.85 plus .10
Oomra Good 8.10 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good 8.35 plus .10
Oomra Fine 8.60 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good 9.10 plus .10
Bengal Fine 9.35 plus .10
Bengal Superfine 9.60 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.
February 17.19 plus .21
March 17.20 plus .21
April 17.20 plus .21
May 17.32 plus .18
June 17.33 plus .18
July 17.43 plus .17
August 17.43 plus .17
September 17.42 plus .17
October 17.61 plus .19
November 17.55 plus .13
December 17.52 plus .13
January 17.47 plus .13
February 17.47 plus .13
Sakellariadis F G F Spot 17.99 plus .20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Opening. Closing.
9.81 plus .08
9.80 9.81 plus .08
9.77 plus .08
9.77 9.78 plus .09
9.77 9.75 plus .10
9.74 9.75 plus .09
9.67 plus .09
9.65 plus .09
9.57 9.59 plus .09
9.55 plus .09
9.56 plus .09
9.52 9.55 plus .08
9.55 plus .09
10.37 plus .09

POOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Bales.
Liverpool 8,000
Speculation 200
East Indian Cotton 100

LONDON RUBBER.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Sheet Standard Ribbed lb 12-3/8

BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION—IMPRESSIVE BUYING STRONG LIVERPOOL OPENING—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Feb. 22.
Following a decline of 3 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 261- for Broach. April-May delivery and declined to Rs. 362- on long liquidation. At this level there was steady buying by local operators and exporters with a hardening tendency of prices. Later on opening Liverpool advices being firm prices registered further improvement and quotations at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A/M 365/4
" J.A. 368/4
" Bengal March 303
" May 309
Fine M.G. Oomra March 367/8
Fine M.G. Oomra May 337

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 22.
The forward market opened firm at Rs. 365/4 for Broach A.M. delivery and improved to Rs. 365/12 on continued buying. At this level there was sentential profit taking and prices declined to Rs. 364/12 and were quoted at 6.30 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.M. 365.
F.G.M.G. J.A. 368.
F.G.M.G. Bengal March 308
F.G.M.G. May 309.
Fine M.G. Oomra March 330/8.
Fine M.G. Oomra May 337/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.
February 212-60 -7.40
May 218-89 1.50
August 222-90 -0.80.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay Feb. 22.
Bengal March 308
Bengal May 308
Broach A/M 308
Broach J/A 308
Oomra March 339
Oomra May 338

SPOT RATES.

Bombay Feb. 22.
Bengal 329 322 315 308 300
S.P. 327 320 313 306 208
Rajputana 329 322 315 308 300
Panjab/American 423 416 409
Oomra No 3 353 346 339 320
C.P. No 1 383 376 369 359
C.P. No 2 368 361 354 344
Khandesh 341 331 321 311
Muthia 326 316 302

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 22.
200 Forbes & Co Wardha 338
200 Currimbhui Khurja 308
100 Currimbhui Kara 381
200G. Madhavji Malkapur 305
100 Japan T & Co C.P. No 2 353
200 Japan T & Co Bengal 325
100 Arjah Khimjee Shagun 336
200 Don Mill Shikorabad 338
100 Prolad Mill Ujjain 338
100 A Damodar & Co Karanja 335
200 Textile Mill Khandesh 335
200 H Ramnagar Aurangabad 318/315
100 H M Mehta Pandharpur 315

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.
Ready Red leafy Delivery Contract
March
Bengal Superfine 315/20
Bengal Fine 315 +6
Bengal F.G. 305
Sindh-Punjab Fine 315
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 305
Wardha-Himgt. Fine 363/65 +25
Nagpur Fine 363/65
Yedmal Fine 355/68 +15
Arvi Fine 343/45
Amraoti Fine 343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 340/43 +1
Mulkapur Fine 338/35
Khandesh Fine 325/27 -10
Muthia F.G. -26/7
Naadai/Purna F.G.G.S. 375
Purna F.G.G.S. 345
Parbhani/Saith F.G.G.S. 360
Indore/Ujjain Fine 360
Burwah-Sanavud Fine 340
Broach F.G. +17
Broach Fine +15
Cambodia 405
Munji/Bangli 405
Compta Good 410 +32/3 +25
Dholera +3
Kadi/Virangam +6

April
Bengal Superfine 315/20
Bengal Fine 315 +6
Bengal F.G. 305
Sindh-Punjab Fine 315
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 305
Wardha-Himgt. Fine 363/65 +25
Nagpur Fine 363/65
Yedmal Fine 355/68 +15
Arvi Fine 343/45
Amraoti Fine 343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 340/43 +1
Mulkapur Fine 338/35
Khandesh Fine 325/27 -10
Muthia F.G. -26/7
Naadai/Purna F.G.G.S. 375
Purna F.G.G.S. 345
Parbhani/Saith F.G.G.S. 360
Indore/Ujjain Fine 360
Burwah-Sanavud Fine 340
Broach F.G. +17
Broach Fine +15
Cambodia 405
Munji/Bangli 405
Compta Good 410 +32/3 +25
Dholera +3
Kadi/Virangam +6

May
Bengal Superfine 315/20
Bengal Fine 315 +6
Bengal F.G. 305
Sindh-Punjab Fine 315
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 305
Wardha-Himgt. Fine 363/65 +25
Nagpur Fine 363/65
Yedmal Fine 355/68 +15
Arvi Fine 343/45
Amraoti Fine 343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 340/43 +1
Mulkapur Fine 338/35
Khandesh Fine 325/27 -10
Muthia F.G. -26/7
Naadai/Purna F.G.G.S. 375
Purna F.G.G.S. 345
Parbhani/Saith F.G.G.S. 360
Indore/Ujjain Fine 360
Burwah-Sanavud Fine 340
Broach F.G. +17
Broach Fine +15
Cambodia 405
Munji/Bangli 405
Compta Good 410 +32/3 +25
Dholera +3
Kadi/Virangam +6

June
Bengal Superfine 315/20
Bengal Fine 315 +6
Bengal F.G. 305
Sindh-Punjab Fine 315
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 305
Wardha-Himgt. Fine 363/65 +25
Nagpur Fine 363/65
Yedmal Fine 355/68 +15
Arvi Fine 343/45
Amraoti Fine 343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 340/43 +1
Mulkapur Fine 338/35
Khandesh Fine 325/27 -10
Muthia F.G. -26/7
Naadai/Purna F.G.G.S. 375
Purna F.G.G.S. 345
Parbhani/Saith F.G.G.S. 360
Indore/Ujjain Fine 360
Burwah-Sanavud Fine 340
Broach F.G. +17
Broach Fine +15
Cambodia 405
Munji/Bangli 405
Compta Good 410 +32/3 +25
Dholera +3
Kadi/Virangam +6

July
Bengal Superfine 315/20
Bengal Fine 315 +6
Bengal F.G. 305
Sindh-Punjab Fine 315
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 305
Wardha-Himgt. Fine 363/65 +25
Nagpur Fine 363/65
Yedmal Fine 355/68 +15
Arvi Fine 343/45
Amraoti Fine 343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 340/43 +1
Mulkapur Fine 338/35
Khandesh Fine 325/27 -10
Muthia F.G. -26/7
Naadai/Purna F.G.G.S. 375
Purna F.G.G.S. 345
Parbhani/Saith F.G.G.S. 360
Indore/Ujjain Fine 360
Burwah-Sanavud Fine 340
Broach F.G. +17
Broach Fine +15
Cambodia 405
Munji/Bangli 405
Compta Good 410 +32/3 +25
Dholera +3
Kadi/Virangam +6

August
Bengal Superfine 315/20
Bengal Fine 315 +6
Bengal F.G. 305
Sindh-Punjab Fine 315
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 305
Wardha-Himgt. Fine 363/65 +25
Nagpur Fine 363/65
Yedmal Fine 355/68 +15
Arvi Fine 343/45
Amraoti Fine 343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 340/43 +1
Mulkapur Fine 338/35
Khandesh Fine 325/27 -10
Muthia F.G. -26/7
Naadai/Purna F.G.G.S. 375
Purna F.G.G.S. 345
Parbhani/Saith F.G.G.S. 360
Indore/Ujjain Fine 360
Burwah-Sanavud Fine 340
Broach F.G. +17
Broach Fine +15
Cambodia 405
Munji/Bangli 405
Compta Good 410 +32/3 +25
Dholera +3
Kadi/Virangam +6

September
Bengal Superfine 315/20
Bengal Fine 315 +6
Bengal F.G. 305
Sindh-Punjab Fine 315
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 305
Wardha-Himgt. Fine 363/65 +25
Nagpur Fine 363/65
Yedmal Fine 355/68 +15
Arvi Fine 343/45
Amraoti Fine 343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 340/43 +1
Mulkapur Fine 338/35
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Purna F.G.G.S. 345
Parbhani/Saith F.G.G.S. 360
Indore/Ujjain Fine 360
Burwah-Sanavud Fine 340
Broach F.G. +17
Broach Fine +15
Cambodia 405
Munji/Bangli 405
Compta Good 410 +32/3 +25
Dholera +3
Kadi/Virangam +6

October
Bengal Superfine 315/20
Bengal Fine 315 +6
Bengal F.G. 305
Sindh-Punjab Fine 315
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 305
Wardha-Himgt. Fine 363/65 +25
Nagpur Fine 363/65
Yedmal Fine 355/68 +15
Arvi Fine 343/45
Amraoti Fine 343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 340/43 +1
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Indore/Ujjain Fine 360
Burwah-Sanavud Fine 340
Broach F.G. +17
Broach Fine +15
Cambodia 405
Munji/Bangli 405
Compta Good 410 +32/3 +25
Dholera +3
Kadi/Virangam +6

November
Bengal Superfine 315/20
Bengal Fine 315 +6
Bengal F.G. 305
Sindh-Punjab Fine 315
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 305
Wardha-Himgt. Fine 363/65 +25
Nagpur Fine 363/65
Yedmal Fine 355/68 +15
Arvi Fine 343/45
Amraoti Fine 343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 340/43 +1
Mulkapur Fine 338/35
Khandesh Fine 325/27 -10
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Purna F.G.G.S. 345
Parbhani/Saith F.G.G.S. 360
Indore/Ujjain Fine 360
Burwah-Sanavud Fine 340
Broach F.G. +17
Broach Fine +15
Cambodia 405
Munji/Bangli 405
Compta Good 410 +32/3 +25
Dholera +3
Kadi/Virangam +6

December
Bengal Superfine 315/20
Bengal Fine 315 +6
Bengal F.G. 305
Sindh-Punjab Fine 315
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 305
Wardha-Himgt. Fine 363/65 +25
Nagpur Fine 363/65
Yedmal Fine 355/68 +15
Arvi Fine 343/45
Amraoti Fine 343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 340/43 +1
Mulkapur Fine 338/35
Khandesh Fine 325/27 -10
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Burwah-Sanavud Fine 340
Broach F.G. +17
Broach Fine +15
Cambodia 405
Munji/Bangli 405
Compta Good 410 +32/3 +25
Dholera +3
Kadi/Virangam +6

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Limited.
Bombay, Feb. 22.

GOLD.
Ready 21 7 3
Falguna 21 7 6
Chaitra 21 8 6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold 21 7 3
Bars touch 96. 97. 98. 99 21 7 3
National City 21 9 6

SILVER.

Ready 59 15 0
London Ready 26 3/16
Forward 26 1/4
London-Shanghai 2-7 3/16
Opening 2-7 3/16
Closing 2-7 3/16
New York Cents 57 5/8.
Opening Highest Lowest Closing.
Falguna 59-11-0 59-15-0 59-11-0 59-14-0
Chaitra 59-12-0 60-0-0 59-12-0 59-15-0

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Feb. 22.

B C RATES:—
T T 1/5 29/32
D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 to 15th Mar.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 to 15th Apr.
Bank's selling T T 1/5-7/8 April/May.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 FA.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 March.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 274-1/4
Bank's buying T T 273.
Bank's buying D D 272.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 915.
Bank's buying D D 940
Bank's buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125-3/4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137-1/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 1/5.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1/2.
CROSS RATES:—
New York-London 4.87 3/4 21st inst.
Shanghai-London 2/7 3/16 22nd inst.
London-Japan 1/11 1/8 21st inst.
London-Paris 124/00 21st inst.
London-Belgium 35.05 21st inst.
London-Switzerland 25.35 21st inst.
London-Italy 92.05 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold 21st inst 24.4-11 1/2. 20th inst. 24.4-11 1/2.
Silver London Ready 21st inst 26 3/16.
20th inst. 26 3/16.
Silver London Forward 21st inst. 26 1/4
20th inst. 26 1/4.
Silver New York Ready 21st inst. 57 1/2
20th inst. 57 1/2.
London Discounts 3 mos. 21st inst. 4 5/32 p.c. 20th inst. 4 5/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos. 21st inst. 4 5/32 p.c. 20th inst. 4 5/32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 6 7/4 p.c. 3 mos. 5 1/2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone: Steady

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 22.
In full pressed Bales. Since 1st Sept.
In full pressed Bales. Yesterday This Last.
Khandesh 1,328 209,260 288,284
Central India 1,178 190,055 203,443
Bardi and Nagar 1,471 204,049 157,876
Hyderabad-Gaonant 406 83,953 53,188
Berar 1,673 422,179 447,348
Central Provinces 1,474 182,135 167,964
Total Oomras 7,530 1,290,631 1,318,103
Dholera 65,719 62,455
N.W. Provinces 40,559 51,596
Rajputana 59 27,433 25,795
Sindh-Punjab 162 113,468 81,735
Broach 2,615 2,915
Coompta and Dharwar 3,076 20,996
Western-Northern 89 3,897 9,890
Cocanada 395
Tinnevely and Cambodia 8,018 4,626
Persian 3,294 3,016
American 22,093 85,008
Egyptian and African 11,137 22,398
Comilla, Burma and other sorts 94 55
Total 7,880 1,612,904 1,689,115

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th. This Last.
Europe 3,829 302,071 141,851
Japan and China 5,753 429,800 601,529
Coast Ports 13,867 7,269
Up-country by Rail 44,011 47,641
Abat in harbour for Europe 13,752 43,235
China and Japan 9,582 803,501 841,525
Total 9,582 803,501 841,525

STOCKS AND SHARES

NARROW TRADING MARKET.

SECURITIES VERY STEADY

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 22.
Cotton Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range with a small improve. The business for the next settlement will commence to-morrow and it is anticipated for some time to come there will not be any important changes. Prices will fluctuate within trading limits and if prices decline on liquidation of weak holders, it will be better to take advantage, it will be better to take advantage of weak markets to buy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The German Workers trouble is not finally settled as anticipated in one last report and manufacturers have postponed the question of lock-out up to 29th inst. Tata Iron and Steel shares ruled



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It is yours to give. If you want to see your child full of life and health and happiness, see to it that his diet is complete in all the nutrients that are needed for healthy and rapid growth.

Virol will make this sure. Virol is a combination of the special foods his young body needs to build up strong bone and firm tissues—foods which are so often lacking in ordinary diet.

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

"Taran Rajasthan" is informed that the Maharaja of Alwar has announced at a durbar held recently that he intends building an Id-gah for the Mussalmans at a cost of several lakhs.—("Bande Mataram.")

The Secretary, Arya Samaj, Baghdad, writes to say that a meeting of the local Hindus and Sikhs was held in order to commemorate the martyrdom of Swami Shradhanand. Pandit Ganga Prasad Shastri spoke for more than an hour on the work of the Swami. Money was also collected for the Shradhanand Memorial Fund.—("Tej.")

In the course of an article in "Bande Mataram", Pandit Neki Ram Sharma exhorts the Hindus to accept the Congress resolutions with regard to the Hindu-Muslim unity and assures the minorities in India that their rights will be fully secured under Swaraj. He then laments the present condition of the Hindus and advises them to do away with untouchability and the curse of early marriages and to popularise widow-remarriage. In conclusion he deplores the present-day discussions amongst the Hindus and asks the Hindus to wake up if they want to live like a living, virile nation.

Mr. A. Latif has been appointed as Commissioner of the Ambala division and Mr. Kirpalani has been transferred to Karnal as Deputy Commissioner vice Mr. Latif.—("Bande Mataram.")

"STATESMANLIKE AND FAR-SIGHTED"

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" ON SIMONS COMMENTS

LONDON, Feb. 21. Sir John Simon's comments on the Assembly's boycott motion reveal a statesmanlike and far-sighted view, says the "Manchester Guardian". He is not so ignorant of the history of the Nationalist movement as not to see that Swarajist Extremists who claim immediate self-government may be unwise in their methods and exaggerated in their language, but they are at least in intention Indian patriots. The "Guardian" points out that the Assembly has been inexperienced and hypersensitive and has frequently been blind to the practical opportunity at hand. But Sir John's business is to understand India and suggest means of giving some reality to the dreams of her idealists.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN'S OFFER TO INDIA

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21. In today's editorial, the London "Times" says: "Sir John Simon made a most generous offer going indeed almost beyond the terms of his brief." Explaining the Indian attitude it says that the Responsivists lost their bearing while the Liberals have deflected possibly due to personal reasons, and concludes: "Never before have barren Extremists in India found less support in this country."

The "Daily Telegraph" challenges the right of the Assembly members who voted for the boycott resolution to claim that their verdict represents the verdict of the voters, and concludes that the vote of the Assembly leaves unaffected Government's policy, and the Commission will carry on its task with or without the Assembly's aid.—Free Press.

PROMINENT LADY SOCIAL WORKER DEAD

ADYAR, Feb. 20. News has reached here of the passing away at Delhi of Mrs. Chandrasekhara Iyer, the founder of the Mahila Seva Samaj and the holder of the first class Kaiser-i-Hind medal for public work. The late Mrs. Iyer had gone to Delhi in spite of indifferent health to attend the All-India Women's Conference. The deceased was an ardent social-worker and a prominent member of the Theosophical Society. She took great interest in the deliberations of the last Social Conference held in Madras.—Free Press.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT PARIS,

POLICY BEHIND APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Feb. 21. The apprehensions expressed by the German press with regard to the appointment of Sir William Tyrrell as the Ambassador at Paris on the ground that he is a Francophile and is likely to pursue an anti-German policy is controverted by an official German statement, pointing out that Sir W. Tyrrell was one of the creators of the Locarno policy and that his appointment may be assumed as an evidence of Britain's sincere desire to carry out this policy in a manner free from any one-sided, and especially anti-German tendency.—Reuter.

SIR G. MILNE PROMOTED FIELD MARSHAL.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Sir George Milne has been promoted Field-Marshal.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO DHOLPUR.

PROGRAMME OF PUBLIC FUNCTION

DELHI, Feb. 21. The Viceroy and Lady Irwin, according to the present arrangements, will reach Dholpur on the morning of the 27th, the arrival being public. In the morning the usual formal visits will be exchanged. Lady Irwin will open the Ayurvedic hospital. In the evening there will be a garden party and the Viceroy will open the electric installation. The next morning Lord Irwin will open the Nibi Canal, inspect Government pensioners and motor out to Talshahi about 25 miles distant for a couple of days shooting. On Thursday, 1st March, the Viceroy party will return in the afternoon to Dholpur, and there will be a banquet at the palace in the evening.

VICEREGAL GARDEN PARTY.

The Viceregal garden party this afternoon was a large and an informal one. There was again a big attendance of ruling Princes and many Indian ladies and gentlemen. The Viceroy and Lady

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are active and industrious. You believe in being an early bird which catches delicious "worms", never caring if some worms turn and give you colic pain after devouring them. You believe in crowing your early "cock-a-doodle-doo" when most (if not all) of the hens are snoring snugly in the family roost. In short you are just the man that your Empire (I mean not your, but your Rajah's Empire) needs you at the present moment—in these days of grab and greed—able enough to occupy the post of ruling pigmented people under your "divine" (but self-appointed) trust—a trust that a legal luminary would consider worthless being without a pucca legal trust-deed. There will be brief spells in your eventful career when the whirligig of Time will not lend you quarters. If it lends or hires them at all they will be worse and filthier than those the sanitation roundwallas come across in Bombay slums. In such hard times you will be living chiefly on your wits and, when the latter fail, on "acqua pura" and "aira celestia." Your ready wit will procure you oft-times ready meal and mate, and will also extricate you from very difficult and awkward situations which might otherwise prove disastrous, like a certain musician who, having once incurred the great wrath of Akbar the Great, was ordered off to leave his dominions (somewhat like the pet Maharaja of Dalal Street patronage); but he did not do so and climbed up a tree when the Padshah was hunting in a forest. He was caught red-handed and, when asked to explain his conduct, replied that wherever he went he was told that the dominions belonged to Akbar (in fact the Sun did not set also on his Empire). "So now", he added, "I have no other recourse left but to go to Heaven, and to-day you see me already arrived at the first halting station." Needless to say the praise tickled the palates of the great King and allowed full freedom to the musician. You are that musician of modern times, indeed!

Irwin arrived on the grounds a little before 5 o'clock and after tea strolled about the gardens and conversed with their guests. The party broke up a little after six o'clock.—A. P.

INVESTITURE AT VICEREGAL LODGE

MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA RECEIVES G. B. E.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21. The investiture at the Viceregal Lodge last night was a large and successful affair, the presence of a large number of Ruling Princes in rich dresses decorated with price-less jewels lending an added brilliance to the gathering. Lord and Lady Irwin entered the throne room in the usual procession with a brilliant staff. The Maharaja of Kapurthala was a conspicuous figure among those who received decorations and was given the G.B.E. which was recently announced at the golden jubilee at Kapurthala. N. less than seventeen gentlemen out of 44 who were decorated, received the honour of Knighthood, there being 3 K.C.S.I., 1 K.C.I.E., 1 K.C.B., 2 K.B.E., and 10 ordinary Knighthoods.

After all the honours had been bestowed, the company moved from the big hall room into the refreshment saloons and were duly received by their Excellencies who shook hands with all their guests. It was a highly enjoyable gathering and it was close on midnight before the party closed.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. FATEL BROS. (000's omitted).)

Week ending 21st Feb. 1926	This week	Last week	Season
Brought into Sight	156	11,565	15,320
Receipts at U. S. Ports	115	7,073	10,517
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA			
To Great Britain	72	882	1,845
To Continent	70	3,282	4,278
To Japan, Canada &c.	7	967	1,240
Total	149	5,031	7,363
World Spinners Takings of American Cotton	240	9,724	10,714
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS			
Great Britain (All kinds)	63	1,695	1,667
VISIBLE SUPPLY			
Stock at American Ports	2,223	2,764	
Stock at American Interior Towns	1,040	1,304	
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent	2,041	2,350	
Total	5,313	6,913	
Last week	5,400	7,023	
Difference on week	-87	-110	

Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	841	1,476
U. S. A. Consumption for January	582	605
U. S. A. Consumption for the season	3,625	3,425
U. S. A. Mill Stocks	1,707	1,853
This week		
Last week		
Exports of American Cotton to India	5,400	Nil
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st August)	13,900	8,500

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.	
Receipts of Various raw produce upto noon the 21st Inst.	
Wheat	4,497 cwt.
Linseed	3,397 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	4,340 "
Gingellyseeds	5,649 "
Groundnuts	29,422 "
Castorseed	3,627 "
Rice	32,765 "
Myrabollams	5,217 "
Cottonseed	10,010 "
Mowraseed	400 "
Gram	2,106 "
Joowar	3,050 "
Barley	9 "
Bajree	866 "
Coal	592 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 22. Articles. Castorseed Delivery May, Opening Rs. 49/5 Highest Rs. 49/8 Lowest Rs. nil Closing Rs. 49/5. Articles Cottonseed Delivery May, Opening Rs. 411/3 Highest Rs. nil Lowest Rs. nil Closing Rs. 411/9. Articles Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 57/14 Highest Rs. nil Lowest nil Closing Rs. 58/1. Articles Ground nut seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 53/46 Highest Rs. 59/6 Lowest Rs. nil Closing Rs. 59/5.

LONDON METALS.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Copper English Best Selected 285/5/8. Copper Braziers 274/3/4. Yellow Metal 264/3/4. Spelter Hard Indian Brands 222/1/4. Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge 113/1/2. Tin English Ingots 2228-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.	
T T Berlin on London	20.42-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/4
T T Brussels on London	35.08
T T Madrid on London	28.79
T T Milan on London	92.06
T T Bern on London	25.35
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.62

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 per cent. Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent. Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/32 per cent. Bank Bills 6 months 4-5/32 per cent. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 per cent. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Bar Gold Fine per oz 244-11-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Silver—Market quiet. Spot 26-3/16. Forward 26-1/4.

FATAL FALL FROM FOURTH STOREY

Husnani Dawoodbhoy (15) residing at Nagdevi Street, was ailing for some time past and was also mentally deranged. On Monday afternoon taking advantage of his mother's absence he threw himself down from the fourth storey of his house and sustained fracture of the skull. He died on the spot. At an inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by a fall during a fit of insanity.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Our Silver market, since we wrote our last Review, has remained quiet but steady fluctuating within narrow limits, in the early part of the week the prices somewhat eased on long liquidation but later recovered on short-covering and general buying on improved Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59/12 on the 18th instant and the lowest Rs. 59/6 on the 16th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0/6. T. T. Shanghai on London is the same as the last week, the highest price was 2/7 1/4 on the 15th instant and the lowest 2/7 1/16 on the 17th instant.

The London price is 0 3/16 lower. The market was quiet with India being a small buyer while China mostly a seller. The New York price is 57 1/4 cents i.e. 0 1/4 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1/4 cents on the 20th instant and the lowest 57 cents on the 16th instant. The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-7-6 for ready Rs. 21-7-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £14-11 1/2.

Our opinion about the future course of the market remains unchanged and we continue to favour purchases in all easy markets.

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Cottonseed Bombay—£8-15 Feb-March Shipment Buyers. Castorseed Bombay—£17-6 Feb-March Shipment Sellers. Rapeseed Tona—£18-2-6 Feb-March Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Linseed Calcutta ton—£17-7-6 Feb-March Shipment Sellers. £17-5 April-May Shipment Sellers. Linseed La Plata c i f ton—£15-1-3 Feb Shipment Hull Paid. Linseed Bombay—£17-15 Feb-March Shipment Value.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Linseed Oil Naked London cwt—27/7-12 March-April Delivery Buyers. 28/6 May-Aug Delivery Buyers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Rosario Santa Fe per 64 lb—49/4-12 Afloat Sellers. Barletta Russo per 64 lb—47/9 Feb Shipment Sellers. Wheat South Australian—50 Afloat Paid and Further Buyers. Wheat Choice White Karachi—50 May-June Shipment Buyers.

DEMAND FOR WORD OF GOD

BIBLE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING

The 109th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Wilson College Hall on Monday evening Rev. Dr. H. R. Scott presiding. The proceedings were opened with the singing of a hymn and prayer, Mr. R. A. Adams, Secretary, submitted the report for the year ending November 1927, which stated: The year 1927 has been one of marked disturbance in various spheres. Economically, trade depression has been severe; politically, communal strife has shown few signs that it will soon be composed while the appointment of the Reforms Commission appears to have been the signal for a momentary agreement among the diverse elements of the country to boycott that body. Physically, the year has been marked by unprecedented floods in Gujarat and elsewhere, and by cyclonic storms that have resulted in lamentable loss of life. Yet, out of evil good still comes. The distress caused by the calamitous floods in Gujarat evoked such an immediate and generous response in financial and personal service that it could be seen how sound the country is at heart.

From December 1926 to November 1927 the following Scriptures were:

from the Bible House, Bombay and our store at Surat, to miss and others in this part of India:

INCREASING LITERACY

Bibles 2,500; Testaments 5,682;

Scripture portions, chiefly Gospels 1

making a total of 169,593 copies. A

tal reported last year as the circula

the Auxiliary was 155,116 copies, s

an increase in distribution for the

under report of 14,477 copies. Sales

the Depot in Bombay were 15,409

in excess of the 1926 numbers,

those reported from Surat showed

crease of 932 copies on the 1926

There are signs that the somewhat

upward tendency of circulation in

ern India during recent years is to

followed by a considerable expansion

the coming year and we may surely

God.

Principal A. J. Grieve of the Inde

dent College, Manchester, then in mo

the adoption of the report spoke of

wonderful power of the Bible as a

of life while Rev. D. A. Yardi of Po

in seconding the resolution opined

TEA GARDEN SHARES STRONGEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT.

Strongest and safest investment now-a-days is only in Tea Shares. On the average during the last five years cotton and jute industries have managed to declare a dividend of only 15% while the Tea Companies in India declared dividend ranging from 15% to 350% (average 80%). The following table will show the paid up capital in the four principal industries in India:—

Name of Industries Paid Up Capital
Tea Industry—Rs. 48,01,05,528/-
Cotton Mills—Rs. 44,65,78,125/-
Jute Mills—Rs. 20,71,01,460/-
Coal Mines—Rs. 14,57,61,720/-

We have come to know that some shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co., Ltd. are still available at par and will be closed very shortly.

The Company is a promising one. New Nurseries are being prepared with the best Manipuri seeds of Messrs. Planters Stores & Agency Ltd. The Management have proposed to complete 300 acres at the end of 1929. Any one willing to purchase shares of the Company may apply to Messrs. Aryan Planters Agency, 219, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

SOME INFLUENTIAL AGENT WANTED.

WONDERS OF PSYCHIC POWER.

and miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled Astrologer of the East. Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100,000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotali, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1928:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

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Makardhwaj

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General Debility Nervous Debility Never fail to use it in either of the two forms SUVARNA GHATTI

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Makardhwaj

Guti (Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan) RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA

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BOMB

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Lady Wilson opens Children's Ward in B. Meher Homji Hospital, Tardeo, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday, the 22nd February 1928, says a communique of the Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay, have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 29th February 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 71. The total mortality this day last year was 94.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th instant and is due to arrive here on the 24th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Seiyo Maru" and "Osaka Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st instant, and are due to arrive here on Saturday morning, the 25th instant.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION, BOMBAY.

The Managing Committee's meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Thursday), at the registered Office of the Union, at 6 o'clock sharp, when the draft representation to the Railway Board regarding the Agent's attitude in not recognising the Union, and the question of appointing divisional secretaries on all divisions of the Railway will be considered. All the members of the Managing Committee are cordially invited to attend.

FREE AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY, KAMATHIPURA.

Report for the month of January 1928: The month of January the total attendance was 1,286 out of which the new patients numbered 198. Out of that total 697 were Hindus, 183 Moslems, and 6 are Parsis. And according to age children numbered 238, males 613 and females 5.

LEKHAM DAY.

Under the auspices of the Aryasamaj armavir, Pandit Lekham Day will be celebrated in the Arya Samaj Hall tomorrow (Friday), at 5 p.m. when well-known leaders will deliver lectures on the life of Pt. Lekham who sacrificed his life for the sake of the country.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Letters for Mauritius and Reunion per ca. s.s. "Querimba" Via Dhanushkodi at Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 24th instant, instead of 21st instant.

SLIC LECTURE ON PROTECTION OF COWS.

Under the auspices of the Telugu Ma Jan Sabha a public lecture will be delivered by Seth Nazabuddin Kabardin Sal on "Protection of Cows" to-day (Friday), at 10-0 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Tgu Hall", Kamathipura Bazar Road.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Tough Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bomi.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 22.

New York Market closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL.

Feb. 22.

Prevus Closing Rate	9.75
To-d's Opening Rate	9.71
Diff. sec	-.04
To-d's Closing Rate	9.78
Diff. sec	plus .03
Broad Expectation	365

CHARGE OF MURDER FOR ORNAMENTS

PUNJABI YOUTH ON TRIAL

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Madgaokar and a special jury, Kanyalal Shamal, a Punjabi youth aged 20, was put up on a charge of murder and attempt to commit theft.

The accused was living on the 5th floor of Swami Narayan Building at Bhoiwada, Bhuleswar. According to the prosecution, he stabbed Mahereoverbai, a Sikh widow, residing in the same building on 12th December last. The woman came to Bombay from Amritsar about 20 days prior to the incident. The accused used to visit her room to see her two sons. At about 2 p.m. on 12th December last, she was sleeping in her room when she was awakened by the accused trying to remove a gold bangle from her wrist. She caught hold of the accused who struck her with a knife in the abdomen and ran away. The woman expired the next day. The case is proceeding.

FORGING DEAD MOTHER'S SIGNATURE

GOAN CHRISTIAN SENTENCED

William Lawrence Gonsalves, a Goan Christian aged 35, was sentenced to one year's hard labour for forgery at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Gonsalves' mother had in her name several Government promissory notes of Rs. 1,000 each. After her death, Gonsalves forged her signature in an endorsement in his favour and cashed the amount of Rs. 1,000 which he misappropriated.

For a similar offence in respect of one of these notes, the accused was sentenced to Rs. 1,000 fine and one day's simple imprisonment at the last Sessions.

SEQUEL TO BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Mr. Sohrab N. Gandhi, a partner in the firm of S. Gandhi and Company doing business at Parsi Bazar, filed information before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday, charging S. H. Bhoot, proprietor of the British and Continental Trading Company of Elphinstone Circle, with criminal breach of trust as an agent in respect of Rs. 13,000.

The complainant, in the course of his information, stated that the accused who was also carrying on business with two others in the name of S. Hormusji and Company at Sorvi, purchased from the Lloyd Trieste Navigation Company the wreck known as s. s. Persia which was lying at Boria, Pagoda, on or about October 20, 1926. It was alleged that as the accused had no money to pay the balance of the purchase price, etc., he induced the complainant to purchase the wreck from him on October 20, 1926, on condition that the complainant was to finance the purchase and defray the cost of bringing the wreck to Bombay and breaking it up. The accused and his associates attended the sale of the parts of the wreck and an agreement of partnership was drawn up on January 14, 1927, between the complainant and the three partners of S. Hormusji and Company. It was alleged that according to the agreement if there was any profit it was to be divided between the four persons equally. If there was any loss, the three partners of S. Hormusji and Company were to make it good.

Accordingly the complainant entrusted a large amount of money to the accused who was his great friend and who was appointed his agent and asked him to look after the breaking up and sale of the wreck and pay the workmen, etc., and keep an account of the expenditure.

At the end of June, 1927, one of the partners of S. Hormusji and Company approached the complainant and complained to him that the workmen were not paid for two months and he expressed his surprise at his (complainant's) attitude. Mr. Gandhi told him that he had given more than enough money to Bhoot for defraying the necessary expenses. He then made inquiries with the Mehta who was keeping the accounts and found that the accused had opened a "khata" and had misappropriated Rs. 13,000 for his own use.

On bringing the matter to the notice of the accused, he at first gave evasive replies, but agreed to make good the amount subsequently. He did not do so for a time and requested the complainant from time to time to wait. He had even sent a post-dated cheque for Rs. 5,000 which was dishonoured. As the moneys were not paid up to this time, the complainant felt compelled to charge the accused with criminal breach of trust and prayed for process against him.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of a summons against the accused.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law, presented the information on behalf of the complainant.

"WILFUL DISREGARD OF PUBLIC INTERESTS" STARVING TRANSFERRED DEPTS

B. D. D.—VERITABLE WHITE ELEPHANT

TRENCHANT CRITICISM OF BOMBAY BUDGET

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi presiding.

During question time, Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) brought to the notice of the House that a question of fact put by him was differently answered by the Minister for Local Self-Government, on two occasions. Asked which of the two answers was a correct one, the Hon. Minister said he would require notice of that question to enable him to find out if there was any discrepancy.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. After interpellations of the day were over, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola (Bombay City), took up the thread of general discussion of the budget and congratulated the Finance Member on the presentation of a balanced budget. He wished the budget was sent to the members a little earlier to facilitate their study of the figures. In this connection, the speaker suggested that the budget should be printed in two parts, ordinary budget and capital budget. That would prevent the items being mixed up and would help the members immensely in understanding the budget properly.

Continuing, he asked the Government whether they had done anything so far to meet the trade depression by starting new industries, thereby increasing the taxable capacity of people. The speaker attacked the policy of Government in penalising education by increasing the fees in schools and colleges.

One satisfactory feature of the budget was, according to him, the provision for the pension of subordinate staff of the Government. An excuse was often given by the Government, Mr. Husseinbhai went on to say, that the cost of living in the Bombay Presidency was much higher than that in many other provinces. Had the Government, he asked, moved their little finger in investigating the reasons which were responsible for the higher cost of living in this Presidency? Was it not the duty of the Government to see that the cost of living was properly adjusted? Concluding, the speaker made a practical suggestion to the Government that they should appoint a special financial expert to make a searching examination of the financial condition of the Presidency and devise means to put the finances on a stable and substantial basis.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RETRENCHMENT. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara), besides extolling the merits of the Finance Member, made several suggestions which, in his opinion, would bring about effective retrenchment. It was due to the Great War, he said, that there were abnormal increases in the expenditure over various departments. Those increases were only temporary and a time had come when a re-revision of the scales of salaries of high-salaried officials had to be made. He wanted to know whether it was absolutely necessary for the Government to recruit more civilians than the number provided for in the schedule of the Government of India Act. It would, he to the financial interests of the Presidency, the speaker held, if this recruitment was restricted to the number put down in the Act. Dealing with the question of all-round retrenchment, Rao Bahadur Kale proposed an adequate reduction in the scales of pay. He was glad to learn that the judicial branch of service had accepted a scheme of retrenchment. He hoped that other branches also would do the same.

Coming to the question of the Simon Commission, the speaker opined that the Commission, as it was constituted, would serve no useful purpose. The presence of Indian representatives was absolutely necessary on the Statutory Commission because those members alone would have been in a position to understand and realize the difficulties of poor ryots in this country. Under the circumstances it was not advisable for Indians, much less was it to their interests, to co-operate with the Commission at any stage and in any form.

Mr. P. J. Marzban (Bombay-South) pointed out several glaring defects in the budget. In his opinion, the present budget was even more disappointing than its predecessor. The speaker accused the Government of "a wilful disregard of public interests." No attempt, he added, had been made by the Government to reduce the expenditure on the

reserved departments. Transferred departments had to starve for want of adequate funds, while the reserved departments were overpaid. The speaker then mentioned several departments on which the finances of the Presidency were very extravagantly spent. The Development Department had proved to be a veritable white elephant. He was filled with consternation, he remarked, when he looked at the reckless manner in which the Development Department was making ducks and drakes of the finances of the Presidency.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Minister for Local Self-Government, thanked the non-official members of the House for their solicitude for the transferred departments. On behalf of Ministers, he would like to assure the House that they had never failed in asking more and more money for the departments in their charge.

Mr. Lalji Naranji:—Are you satisfied with what you have got? The speaker:—No, I am not satisfied. I am always asking for more.

Proceeding the Hon. Minister said they had been told time and again that the transferred departments were starving. Police department had come in for a biting criticism at the hands of several previous speakers. He would at once tell them that the Government had by no means paid more money on the Police Department. In the year 1920-21 the expenditure on that department was Rs. 1,76,39,000 while in the year of the budget it was put down at Rs. 1,70,00,000. That meant that there was a reduction of Rs. 6,39,000 in the expenditure over the Police Department after the inauguration of the Reforms.

EDUCATION.

Speaking about education, the Hon. Minister pointed out that in 1920-21 the expenditure over that department was Rs. 1,46,39,000 while to-day it was Rs. 2,09,00,000. There was an increase even though it did not come up to the expectations of several non-official members. As regards Public Health Department the expenditure had gone up from Rs. 18,50,000 to Rs. 30,00,000, nearly doubled. The speaker once again assured the non-official members that the transferred departments were always trying to get as much as they could get.

MORE POLICE FOR SHOLAPUR. Khan Sahib Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan (Sholapur) wanted more police for Sholapur in view of the peculiar conditions prevailing in that town.

Speaking about the Sukkar Barrage as a member of the committee of inspection appointed by the Council he informed the House that the barrage work was being carried out in a perfectly economic and business-like manner.

BANISH SUSPICION OR DISTRUST.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) in the course of his speech referred to the lack of understanding at present prevailing between the representatives of the people and Government on the question of the Statutory Commission. He hoped that provided the Commissioners and the representatives of Indian opinion of every school of political thought seriously considered the constitutional issues across the table, they would come to an agreement amongst themselves. For his part, he would like the British Government to banish from its mind any suspicion or distrust of the capacity of Indians to arrive at a solution of the constitutional question.

POOR PEOPLE'S MONEY THROWN IN SEA.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur) severely attacked the Government for their failure to give effect to the proposals of retrenchment suggested by the non-official members of the House. He could not, he said, congratulate the Finance Member on the deficit budget which he had presented to the House. The reasons for the deficit, he remarked, were not far to seek. The Bombay development schemes and the Sukkar Barrage scheme and the high salaries of the superior officers were the main causes of that deficit. The money realized by the heavy taxation from the poor ryots in Mofussils and villages had been thrown in the waters of the sea.

THE NEGLECTED WORKERS. Speaking after tea-recess, Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay-North) criticised the budget speech made by the Finance Mem-

ber and said that the Finance Member had not shown any mercy for the poor labouring classes. The grievances of the workers, he went on to say, were becoming acuter day by day and it was the duty of the Government to come forward to redress those grievances. The speaker suggested that a special committee should be appointed to inquire into the grievances of workers, especially textile labourers, and propose means to redress them.

THE THREE LOOM SYSTEM.

Mr. Asavale then referred to the three-loom system which was sought to be introduced in several mills in the city of Bombay. The working of that system, he added, would make the lot of textile labourers very miserable. He asked the Government whether they had taken any troubles to ascertain whether the new system was feasible or not. Coming to the deficit of the budget, the speaker remarked that the whole amount of savings from other departments was being swallowed up by a single department of general administration. He warned the Government against the policy of extravagance which they were pursuing year after year.

RETRENCHMENT "STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION".

Mr. J. E. B. Hoson, the Home Member, said very few of the members who had spoken had made reference to the departments which were under his charge. He then proceeded to clear a small misunderstanding which was unfortunately lurking in the minds of some of the honourable members of the House. In his speech, Rao Bahadur Kale had referred to the proposals made by the Retrenchment officer and had stated that the Government had accepted the proposal regarding the retrenchment in the judicial department. The speaker would like to state for the information of the House that that particular proposal of the Retrenchment officer was still under the consideration of the Government. Government could not do anything without consulting the High Court in the matter. He further informed the House that the High Court had appointed a sub-committee for the purpose. Government could not predict what view would be taken by His Lordship, the Chief Justice of the High Court. Proceeding, the Home Member said there were a number of items in which the possibility of retrenchment was still under the consideration of Government.

COST OF POLICE.

Dealing with the question of police, the Home Member gave his opinion that the expenditure on that Department was, by no means, exorbitant. The cost of life, he added, had gone high since 1912 and the expenditure had to be adjusted taking that fact into consideration. To ask that the present salary of a police constable should be reduced to the grade existing in pre-war days was to ask the impossible. Further reduction in the charges of police was impossible. The speaker could not understand why the Bombay Government alone was charged with gross extravagance of expenditure. He could prove to them he said, that there was a substantial rise in expenditure in every province. Bombay was in no way an exception. The Hon. Home Member was careful enough not to advert to Police officers who were drawing very fat salaries. He chose Police Constables for the purposes of the defence of his policy.

Referring to the demand of the member for Sholapur for an additional Police force, the Home Member said they could not send more police to a particular town at the cost of general tax-payers of the Presidency simply because the people of that town were naughty.

"A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION".

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi (Belgaum) said instead of cheapening education, Government were attempting to make it more costly. He was afraid that method of reimbursing the revenues would hit the poor people very hard. The children of backward classes would have to go without education. The speaker made a practical suggestion to the Government in this behalf. Why not, he asked, close down some of the Government Colleges and encourage private institutions if that would, he said, go a long way to solve the problem of higher education in the Presidency. Referring to the Home Member's speech, the speaker pointed out the fallacy of that speech. The Hon. Home Member, he said, had studiously avoided to make any reference to the fat salaries of superior officials. The explanation of the Home Member was, therefore, entirely beside the point.

REPLY TO DR. AMBEDKAR.

Mr. G. Wiles, the Finance Secretary, came fourth with a laboured explanation of the policy of the Government. Referring to the figures quoted by Dr. Ambedkar, the speaker wished to put before the House some factors which, in his opinion, entirely vitiated the conclusions which Dr. Ambedkar had drawn. With the one possible exception of Bengal, he went on to say, this Presidency, under the existing provincial settlement, had placed at its disposal smaller additional revenues than any other province in India. It was no part of his intention to defend that settlement; but one reason for the distribution of revenues which it made was that Bombay was far more

THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—Any one who cares to read the report of the meeting of the Bombay Corporation in which heated discussion took place in connection with the motion of vote of censure on the Schools Committee, will admit that whether the vote of censure is passed or is not passed, the administration of the Schools Committee is not what it should be and that a thorough inquiry in that matter is urgently needed. From the talks which I had recently with some of the well-known members of the Schools Committee and with a few high officers connected with that Committee, I was able to gather that there are petty factions among the members and that the whole administrative machinery from top to bottom must be brought under the search-light of an investigation. The very fact that a vote of censure has been proposed, is sufficient to prove this. That the Schools Committee is a sub-committee of the bigger body viz. the Corporation, and therefore, censure of that Committee means censure of the whole of the Corporation itself, is true. But I ask why should matters have been allowed to drift to such a pass that a corporation should think it necessary to bring a vote of censure against the Schools Committee?

Instead of going into details of the administration, I would confine my remarks to one aspect only of that administration, namely, appointments of masters, Head Masters, Supervisors, and Superintendents. I do not mean to cast any reflections on the present holders of these appointments. What I mean to say is that only such persons should be appointed as are competent. At present there are some vacancies in the appointments of Head-Masters of Municipal Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The post of Deputy Superintendent is also vacant. These appointments should be filled in by advertisement. What some of the members propose to do is this; they would appoint to these posts only such persons who are already serving in the Municipality, although more competent men are available from outside. This is a short-sighted policy. Not influence but qualifications should count. I have given this instance merely to bring to notice of the public the mentality of some of the members of the Schools Committee. Many of the teachers and Head-masters are incompetent, and therefore, primary education suffers. I do not know what would happen to the vote of censure on Thursday next. Most probably it would be withdrawn. But the overhauling of the whole administration of schools is a prime necessity.—Yours, etc.

G. T. BAPAT, M.A., S. T. C.
Motiwala Building,
Lamington Road, Bombay, Feb. 21.

advanced than any other province in its care for the nation building activities. In the matter of primary education Bombay was doing more for the people than any other Government in India. Expenditure on Medical relief was already twice as much—in some cases four times as much—as that of the other major provinces per million of the population. In Public Health and Agriculture, Bombay would stand an easy first. Irrigation was of greater importance to this Presidency and took a larger share of the revenues than was the case in any other province in India except the Punjab.

Touching on the question of the development department, the Finance Secretary remarked he had no time to say much. He would leave that to be dealt with by later speakers. Continuing, he said the budget contained full provision for the amortization. Provision for the repayment of the balances of the debt would be made as soon as it was possible to arrange a programme of land sales on which the expenditure could be recouped. The speaker incidentally reminded those members who talked about the deficit as a confession of incapacity that a department which was working entirely on borrowed capital must from the nature of things show a deficit until the works were completed.

In replying to a point raised by Mr. Lalji Naranji regarding certain inaccuracies in figures, the Finance Secretary gave an impression that he had to defend a very weak case. He admitted that there was a clerical mistake in the capital receipts given for 1927-28 which should have been 4.38 instead of 9.32 as was in the print.

At the conclusion of his speech the Finance Secretary was mildly applauded by the Government benches.

Mr. Lakhichand Rajmal (East Khandesh) criticised the education as being thoroughly unproductive. He advocated a complete overhauling of the existing educational system.

WARNING TO MINISTERS.

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri) warned the Ministers against any co-operation with the Simon Commission. Co-operation, he added, would mean a rank betrayal of the confidence that the electors had reposed in them.

MEAGRE AND INADEQUATE.

Mr. B. R. Nanal (Ratnagiri) said he was dissatisfied with the budget; however he was willing to admit that the Finance Member had done everything that was possible for him. The speaker particularly referred to the department of Industries and observed that the provision made for the department was very meagre and inadequate.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1928.

THE THIN END OF THE
WEDGE

The Legislative Assembly was thoroughly justified in rejecting Mr. Maeworth Young's motion that the Navy Discipline Bill be referred to a Select Committee. This new measure suddenly foisted upon the Assembly with the naive explanation that it was only the application of the British Naval Discipline Act to the Naval Forces raised and maintained by the Governor-in-Council with such adaptations as were necessary to suit Indian conditions is only the thin end of the wedge to commit India financially to support Britain in her naval designs. It was significant that the Army Secretary, who introduced the measure, was unable to meet the searching arguments of popular representatives who asked the Assembly not to allow the new proposals to go to a Select Committee. In dealing with the principle of the measure, Mr. Chetty inquired, firstly, who would pay for the Navy, secondly, who would officer it and, thirdly, whether the Legislature would control it. It was clear from the official reply that expenditure on the Royal Indian Marine was a non-votable item and that the Assembly had no control, therefore, over such expenditure. As regards recruitment how insulting is the arrangement to India was very graphically described by Mr. Haji. He said: "The proportion of 33 1/3 which sounds very big when we talk in hundreds reduces itself to a mere farce, when it comes to the facts of the case. Three men are to be taken every year, on each of the two sides of the Royal Navy, the executive and the engineering, 33 per cent. of 3 comes to 1. We are told that for the sake of this one man we should incur a large expenditure and that we should undertake responsibilities we know not how great. If, Sir, Government in this connection were very honest, the least that they could have done was to come forward with a proposal according to which at least all the new entrants in the Indian Navy should have been Indians. After all, it is only six men every year and I am sure now that the Government of India have wisely decided to allow the men from the Indian Mercantile Training Ship 'Dufferin' to compete for these examinations, sufficient number will be available to allow of three men be-

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"Indian" Navy because its establishment fits in with the imperial scheme, but they refuse to carry out the recommendations of a Committee appointed by themselves and presided over by one of their own officers because, forsooth, the recommendations, if carried out, will deal a blow to the virtual monopoly of British shipping interests.

It is not surprising that Anglo-Indian scribes, who imagine that national self-respect is the monopoly only of Britishers, have already begun to misrepresent the attitude of Indian legislators who threw out Mr. Young's Bill. The Indian Navy has not yet been brought into existence. Is it not only fair and just that if it is going to be created it must be controlled by India? The Anglo-Indian scribes were effectively answered in anticipation, by Mr. Shunmukham Chetty who asked: "Would British Government dare to suggest such a scheme to the Australian or the Canadian Government?" The Indian Army, it may be urged, is not under the control of the Indian Legislature. It is true, but the legislature has never been a consenting party to an arrangement which was made before it itself came into being. Now the representatives of the people are asked to be themselves instruments of their country's humiliation by becoming a party to a legislation that will create a navy for which they will have to find the money but over which they will have no control. It is time the British Government and their agents in India realised that they cannot continue playing with the sentiments of her people.

PROBLEMS NOT YET SOLVED.

It was a happy idea of the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri to celebrate the anniversary of the publication of the terms of the Indo-Union Agreement by giving a banquet at which General Hertzog and the members of his Cabinet were distinguished guests. Mr. Sastri paid a well-deserved tribute to General Hertzog without whose co-operation the Agreement would never have been signed and he rightly characterised the Agreement itself as one of the most statesmanlike happenings in the history of the British Empire. General Hertzog himself emphasised that "the chief value of the Agreement lay in the establishment of a new spirit of friendship and understanding between the two countries which would help to solve all future difficulties" and Dr. Malan hoped that "the spirit of mutual goodwill and friendship established by the Agreement would be maintained and widened in the future." These are noble sentiments which India wholeheartedly endorses. She welcomed the Agreement not because it was a settlement of all the outstanding grievances of her nationals in South Africa or because it ensures the exercise by them even of the elementary rights of citizens, such as the right to vote and own property in land if they can afford it, but because it has given a proof of the desire on the part of the South African Government to make an honest beginning in securing fair and just treatment to them. The article by Messrs. C. M. Anglia and K. V. Patel, which we have published, does not take an impartial view of the Agreement nor are the writers quite fair to Mr. Sastri as well as to the authors of that Agreement. But the article brings into relief the outstanding fact which cannot be lost sight of that the Indo-Union Agreement cannot be regarded as the last word on the subject of Indians' status and conditions in South Africa. Mr. Duncan gave expression to the real truth about the Agreement when he said that it had created a precedent by which future problems could be solved. The problems which the Agreement has not solved or tackled are infinitely more important than those it has solved. It has merely created a favourable atmosphere for their solution. But we cannot long ignore those problems.

THEIR MASTER'S VOICE

In their appeal to the legislative bodies in the country to follow the lead of the Indian Legislative Assembly by boycotting the Simon Commission, Pandit Motilal and other leaders significantly say: "We dare not make that appeal to the Council of State." To describe the Council of State as a legislative body would be an abuse of the English language. It is an animated rubber stamp of the bureaucracy. It is a body in whose deliberations and decisions the interests of the country come last and the dictates of the bureaucracy come first. It is not, therefore, surprising that it has fully maintained its inglorious tradition by passing a resolution supporting the Simon Commission. The Indian members who passed this resolution are estimable men. They have their confreres in other countries which know how to deal with them. In India they generally flourish as ultra-loyalists and are loaded with honours and favours from those whose crowns are more dreaded by them than the thought that by their words and actions they betray their country. Their only regret is that the country has ceased to take notice of their antics.

INDIAN NATIONALS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
AND AFTER.

(BY C. M. ANGLIA AND K. V. PATEL.)

When the Smuts Government in 1924 introduced the Class Areas Bill in the Union House of Assembly, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu availed herself of the opportunity and visited South Africa and delivered eloquent speeches in the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape and won golden opinions and immensely impressed the Europeans in favour of the South African Indians by her suave and reasoned oratory with the result that the iniquitous Bill was held up with the downfall of the Smuts ministry. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has thus rendered yeoman service to S. A. Indians by her selfless task which is greatly admired and cannot be adequately repaid.

THE PADDISON DEPUTATION.

On the introduction of the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration Bill, Indian sentiment was stirred to such intensity that the Government of India objected to the Bill on fundamental grounds, as the principles of the Bill vitally affected the welfare and existence of S. A. Indians. The ultimate outcome was that the Indian Government sent out the memorable Deputation under the late Sir George Paddison to tender evidence before the Select Committee of the Union Parliament. So strenuously did the members of this Deputation embark on their unenviable task of collecting data, interviewing individuals, councillors, members of Parliament, inspecting houses, business places, locations and their health and sanitary conditions in every centre of the Union, that their evidence, which, while refuting and smashing the unfounded accusations and arguments of the anti-Indians, was impregnable and sound in reasoning, had such veritable effect on the Select Committee that they reported in favour of holding a round-table conference between the representatives of the Indian and Union Governments. The epoch-making achievements of the Paddison Deputation will ever remain fresh and fragrant in the memory of the S. A. Indians, which laid the foundation for the removal of the anti-Indian feeling and for a better understanding and mutual good will between the Europeans and Indians.

WHAT DID THE HABIBULLA DEPUTATION DO?

Contrast the beneficial results of the historical Paddison Deputation with the exploits of the Habibulla Deputation, which conferred in camera with the Union Ministers and came to a settlement or agreement after mutual consultation, without taking the accredited representatives of the S. A. Indians into their confidence before arriving at a decision as if the fate of these Indians was to be decided by and between the two Govern-

ments—the time-honoured policy in dealing with the affected persons in their sweet and easy-going fashion—regardless of the effect of their action on the people concerned. When publicly asked to give an inkling of the outcome of the Conference, they refrained from making any statement beyond this that though the existing population may not live to enjoy the beneficial results of the settlement, the future generation may profit by the foundation laid by the Agreement!

INDO-UNION GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT!

The settlement arrived at the round-table Conference at Cape Town is given the high-sounding appellation of a "Gentlemen's Agreement", though sadly lacking in the features which tend to make it such. The members of the Habibulla delegation considered they had gained an easy victory, hardly realising that they were taken in by the diplomacy of the Union Ministers who have conceded little. The sole object of the Agreement is to reduce the Indian population "to manageable compass"—which that signifies is not defined by strangling them out of existence by the weapon of depriving them of their honest means of livelihood by repressive Union, provincial and other measures, so as indirectly to compel them to leave the country—measures such as the Colour Bar Act, Industrial Conciliation Act, Wages Act, Licensing Acts, General Dealers Control Ordinance, Gold Law and Townships Act, Law 3 of 1885, Natal Health Ordinance, Land Alienation and Municipal Franchise measures etc., and avail themselves of the scheme of voluntary repatriation and to prevent further influx of Indians into the Union. Under the clause providing for children to be accompanied by their mothers "to lead a happy family life"—a "discovery" of Mr. Andrews, Mr. Sastri is reported to have said in Natal that whereas in the past, 600 children were annually introduced in the Union, their number will be reduced to 50 to 60 per annum i.e., about 10 per cent. Repatriation or reduction in number of the existing population means a corresponding diminution of the business of Indian merchants and kills two birds with one stone.

ELEMENTARY RIGHTS DENIED.

In spite of the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement", new Government and Provincial measures are shortly to be introduced in the shape of Hawkers and Pedlars Ordinance, mainly to deprive Indian hawkers and pedlars outside municipal areas of their honest means of livelihood. Imagine a small man with a limited, meagre and uncertain in-

come having for the purpose of introducing his children in the Union to bring in his wife and having to maintain his wife and children on his scanty means in an expensive country. If he has provided for the rainy day and saved a little money, he cannot invest his hard-earned savings in acquiring landed property, as Indians in the Transvaal are prohibited from holding land by the obnoxious republican Law 3 of 1885, and Mr. Sastri, the protector-agent of the Government of India maintain that "it is 'unreasonable' to expect that Laws inaugurated in 1885 should now be repealed" though a prominent European disagrees with Mr. Sastri whom he advised to keep on hammering and knocking till the door is opened and our demand granted. This distinctly shows that Mr. Sastri discourages Indians from asking elementary human rights to live, move and have their being—let alone civic rights which should not be aspired to, till the Europeans are prepared to concede them. He even affirmed at Port Elizabeth that "there must be certain limitations and restrictions upon the municipal and political freedom of Indians here!" When Mr. Sastri is appealed to for asking for the removal of the barriers preventing the development and expansion of the energies of the Indians domiciled and established in the Union, he plainly states that he can not move beyond the four corners of the Round Table Agreement which he has come to carry out, and if people cannot "make good" here, they should avail themselves of the repatriation scheme and leave the country of their adoption at their birth, which they helped to develop and transform from a barren desert into a lovely garden by agricultural and commercial exploits.

Under the Asiatic Registration Act, holders of Registration Certificates are entitled to enter and reside in the Transvaal on the production of their Registration Certificates. On promulgation of the new Immigration Act minor children between the age of 8 and 16 holding these Certificates were by the Immigration Department declared prohibited immigrants for being unaccompanied by their mothers under the "Gentlemen's Agreement" and the resultant new Law. On a deputation of the Transvaal Indian Association pointing out to Mr. Sastri the hardship entailed by the illegal action of the Department and requesting his assistance to remedy the matter, he said "under the new Law, the mother must accompany the children; does a minor by holding a registration certificate become a major?" The Association took up the matter direct with the Department and on legal advice h

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of The Day.

Very Inconvenient!

The Soviet's participation in the deliberations at Geneva for the security of international peace by gradually reducing armaments is so intensely earnest and serious that the Big Powers who control the League of Nations find it very inconvenient. Mr. Litvinoff's disarmament proposals of December last were ridiculed as visionary and impracticable by French and British devotees for peace whose idea is that peace cannot be secured unless France has ready for use a large flotilla of submarines, and Great Britain is "trying hard to lead in the race for peace—always by a gun-boat or two. The present Soviet proposals are comprehensive and go into greater detail. They recommend fifty per cent. demobilization in the first year and the abolition during the next three years of not only important naval armaments but also of air forces. The Soviet in short wishes to organise for peace. It has certainly managed to throw a bombshell of peace at Geneva.

The Japanese Elections.

The Japanese proletariat had a chance of making its influence felt in parliamentary elections in Japan for the first time in the general elections which took place on Monday. Manhood suffrage is a boon of which the labouring classes in Japan are evidently not slow to take advantage, but the striking thing is that Labour candidates are to be found in both the opposing parties, the Sei-Yu-Kai or the Government Party and the Min-seito, the Opposition party. There is no emergency as yet of a Labour party in Japan on the lines of the Parliamentary Labour

Party in Britain. This is perhaps due to the fact that both the contesting parties for parliamentary honours give a large place to social and economic amelioration of the working classes through legislation in the programmes they have issued. The chief difference between them relates to the conduct of foreign policy. The elections are expected to provide a fresh lease of power to the Sei-Yu-Kai party, the party already in office.

"Ma-Bapism" At Work.

A curious sidelight on the boasted "Ma-Bapism" of the bureaucracy is thrown by the answer which the Revenue Member gave to Mr. A. M. Atavane in regard to the revision settlement in Alibag Taluka. The ryots of that taluka had a genuine grievance against the enhanced assessment and they carried on a Satyagraha campaign. But because the Government secured their revenue by the well-known methods generally adopted by officialdom, the Revenue Member is satisfied that the people had no legitimate grievances in the matter. On his own admission in 49 cases the ryots allowed their movable property to be attached and sold rather than willingly pay the enhanced assessment. But all this conveys no meaning to the official hierarchy. The Indian agriculturist is proverbially a docile one and only a compelling sense of grievance would impel him to resort to the last resource of refusal to pay the demands of the Revenue authorities but the reply of Mr. Rieu shows that there was no desire on the part of the Government even to understand the grievances of the Alibag agriculturists.

Commendable Promptitude.

Within a few weeks of the holding in

Bombay of the tenth session of the Natal Liberal Federation of India, the Executive of the Federation have succeeded in bringing out a report of the proceedings. They deserve to be congratulated on this commendable promptitude. Other political organisations like the Indian National Congress may well follow his example set by the National Liberal Federation of making available to public in book form the deliberation of the tenth session within such a short time. The volume is of special interest as it contains the full account of the worthy pronouncements of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Nintamani and other Liberal leaders ring reasons why the Simon Commission deserves to be completely boycotted.

A New Career for Young Men.

The Seindia Steam Navigation Company has already been instrumental in affording scope for employment of Indians in new field. It is now making an effort to train up young Indians between the ages of 18 and 22, preferably those who have passed the matriculation examination and have received training in a college, for a sea career as marine wireless operators. It has, through an advertisement, which appeared in this paper the other day, invited application from candidates desirous of undergoing training in Marine Wireless Telegraphy in the class conducted by Government in Calcutta. We trust that young men will take advantage of the facilities provided by the Company.

INDIAN PRINCES AND FOREIGN TOURS

"HEAVY DRAIN ON STATE REVENUES"

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS BETWEEN ALWAR AND BIKANER

VICEROY FOR SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL FROM EXECUTIVE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22. After two days' informal conference, in which various questions relating to the future reforms to be introduced in the States and the manner of fixing the private expenditure of the Princes to an amount in definite proportion to the revenue were discussed, the Chamber of Princes had its first sitting on the 20th when His Excellency the Viceroy, the President of the Chamber of Princes, delivered his opening speech. Among those present were Their Highnesses of Patiala, Kapurthala, Bikaner, Alwar, Kashmer, Baroda, Palitana, Mandi, Bharatpur, Dhar, Jhalawar, Bhopal and numerous other Chiefs and the Ruling Princes along with their Chief Ministers and Secretaries. The proceedings were not open to the Press but it is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy outlined in his speech some essential principles of good Government. His speech followed closely the suggestions already put forward in the memorandum circulated by him to the various Princes. His Excellency urged on the Princes the great necessity of improving the administrative machinery of their States by carefully designed reference in various directions.

JUDICIARY AND EXECUTIVE.

His Excellency stated that the first essential reform was to make the higher judiciary absolutely independent of the Executive control or the Executive manipulation. He further suggested that it was only proper and in the interests of good government that each ruler should appropriate for himself only a fixed proportion of the State's revenue. His Excellency at this stage also made a pertinent reference to the annual European tours of the Ruling Princes, which, in his opinion, were not only a heavy drain on the revenues of the State, but also deprived the State of the personal vigilance of the ruler. The speech of the Viceroy was very well received by the Princes.

On the 21st (the second day of the Conference), the Princes met again under the Presidency of the Viceroy to discuss a very important motion brought forward by the Maharaja of Alwar, proposing that the minimum age, when a ruler should be installed on the Gadi of the State should be fixed at 21 instead of 18 as at present. The proposal of the Maharaja of Alwar, it may be stated, was an amended form of another resolution which was discussed in the informal Conference but which did not seem to meet with the approval of the various Princes. In this the Maharaja of Alwar wanted that the education of every prospective ruler of a State should consist of tours in the foreign countries, etc. in addition to the present system of education in the Chiefs' Colleges or under special tutors. In his brilliant speech, the Maharaja of Alwar stated that the age of 21 was much more suited for undertaking the responsibilities of the rulership than the comparatively less mature age of 18. He further pointed out that experience gained in the West was very useful to the rulers in the conduct of their administrations.

NEED OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE.

This remark of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar provoked the excellent speech from the Maharaja of Bikaner on the 22nd but to resume the Maharaja of Alwar's discourse, the Maharaja emphasised that it had been found by experience that the rule of those Princes who had foreign experience was less despotic than that of those who had not imbibed the western culture. The Maharaja of Kapurthala in a learned and well-reasoned speech endorsed some of the views of the Maharaja of Alwar, although he felt that so far as the fixing of age was concerned, the question was not as to whether 21 was a ripe age than 18, but whether a particular individual was fit at a particular age to take up the responsibilities of office or not. The Maharaja of Patiala also delivered an interesting speech and agreed with His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar that a certain amount of foreign education was very useful for befitting prospective rulers to their task.

A PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

On the third day, a very lively though

tense atmosphere was created in this otherwise dull and monotonous Chamber of the Princes, when there was an interesting passage-at-arms between the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Maharaja of Alwar. The former in a sober but brilliant contribution to the debate, admitted the oratorical excellence that characterised utterance of the Maharaja of Alwar, but joined issue with Alwar on the question of the utility or rather the indispensability of foreign education for a ruler as one who had taken up the reigns of the Government of his State at the age of 18 and who had not gone abroad for more than a few months at a time. The Maharaja of Bikaner stated that the experience of the past years had shown that the effect of continuous and extended foreign tours of the ruling Princes far from proving beneficial to the States had been attended with unfortunate, and sometimes painful, consequences. He further maintained that if a comparison was made of the administrations of the various States it would be found that in most cases, the rule of those who prided in having imbibed foreign culture was more despotic than that of those who had not availed themselves of this privilege. Regarding the fixing of an age limit, the Maharaja of Bikaner felt that in certain cases maturity of intelligence was attained as much at the age of 18 as at any other age.

The Maharaja of Alwar's reply to the Maharaja of Bikaner was followed by the Rulers of Bhopal and Mandi, who delivered short speeches on the question. The Maharaja of Alwar in an impressive speech effectively replied to all the objections brought against his proposal and urged on the Viceroy to accept his motion.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his closing speech to-day stated that he heard with great interest the views expressed by eminent rulers of various States on a question that was from the very nature of it controversial and would keep in mind the suggestions put forward while installing new rulers on their 'gadis'. He believed that it would be desirable after the opinions expressed not to raise the age to 21 and to allow the Viceroy to determine whether a Prince should or should not be given charge of his State at the age of 18.

To-morrow, the Chamber is expected to discuss the important question of reforms in the State administrations. It is expected that this will follow closely the lines indicated in the memorandum recently circulated by the Viceroy to various Princes referred to earlier in this message.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS.

ALLBAG, Feb. 21.

The "no-tax campaign" as the movement is termed has again begun this year and is in progress in the Taluka. The District Conference Kolaba which met at Veshvi just a mile and a half from Alibag on the 24th and 25th of January under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona gave an impetus to the movement. The method decided upon is that every tax-payer should withhold at least a rupee of his share of the increased revenue and defy Government to use coercive measures to recover their small amounts.—A.P.

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The All-Party conference has concluded its labours to-day. It resolved. This conference having reached certain important conclusions resolves that a committee consisting of the following members be constituted to report to this conference before the 8th March on the various items on the Agenda viz., (1) constitution of a swaraj parliament, whether bicameral or unicameral (2) franchise (3) declaration of rights (4) rights of labour and peasantry (5) Indian States with due regard to resolutions already adopted by this conference.

Members of committee are (1) Dr. Ansari (2) Pandit Malaviya (3) Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar (4) Mr. Vijayaraghavachari (5) (5) Mr. Besant (6) Mr. Jinnah (7) Lala Lajpat Rai (8) Mr. Jaynath (9) Mr. Kelkar (10) Pandit Motilal Nehru (11) Mr. Muhammad Ali (12) Dr. Sapru (13) Mrs. Naidu (14) Raja Gananath (15) Mr. Joshi (16) Pandit Haridyanath Kunzru (17) Mr. Pathik (18) Dewan Chamanlal (19) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (20) Mr. Shuaib Quireshi.—Free Press.

AN AUSTRALIAN LADY'S ADVENTURES

MARRIAGE WITH A MAHARAJA AND ITS SEQUEL

CLAIM OF ANNUITY IN COURT

PATNA, Feb. 21.

Sita Devi, claiming to be the wife of the Maharajah of Tikari, is the appellant in a case proceeding in the Patna High Court before Mr. Justice Kulwant Sahay and Mr. Justice Macpherson. The suit has been brought by Sita Devi against the Maharajah for the declaration of her title to an annuity which the Maharajah is alleged to have settled upon her by two deeds executed in her favour, and also for the realisation of the arrears of her maintenance.

The present suit has come in appeal from the judgment of the Subordinate Judge of Gaya who decided the suit against Sita Devi. The facts of the case as set forth in the Subordinate Court's judgment, are briefly as follows:—

Sita Devi, formerly Miss Elsie Caroline Thompson, is an Australian by birth, and was a resident of Sydney in New South Wales. She joined a company known as the Worlds Entertainments at Cape Town under the pseudo name of Elsie Forrest. On June 11 1903 she married Mr. George Edwin Stillwell, a variety artist in the same company at Cape Town. Thereafter they came to Calcutta with the Sandow Company. When the Sandow Company left Calcutta these two remained there. Mr. Stillwell went away in March 1905 to Sydney while his wife remained behind. She became a convert to Hinduism adopting the name of Sita Devi and married Maharaja of Tikari in 1909 according to Arya Samaj rites. In April 1913 the Maharajah executed an annuity deed agreeing to pay her Rs. 3,000 per month for her life and he payment was put a charge on certain properties mentioned in the document. In July 1917 while Sita Devi was in England another deed was executed by the Maharajah whereby Rs. 15,000 per annum out of the annuity previously settled on her was settled upon her heirs, successors in perpetual annuity. Subsequently her allowance was stopped and the present suit was brought by Sita Devi against the Maharajah for enforcement of these two deeds executed in her favour in 1913 and 1917.

The defendant Maharajah admitted the execution of the instrument mentioned in the plaint but pleaded that were executed solely in consideration of the plaintiff being his wife and on her assurance that she would act up to the ideal of a Hindu wife. He also contended that according to Hindu law the plaintiff being a Christian lady could not by her alleged conversion become a Hindu and no lawful marriage could have been possible between them.—A.P.

NO RELIEF TO 3RD CLASS PASSENGER

RAILWAY BUDGET IN THIN ASSEMBLY

J. MEHTA SYMPATHISES WITH SIR G. RAINEY

(From Our Special Correspondent.) NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The scene of to-day's excitement had shifted to the Council of State and there was no quorum in the Assembly which necessitated President Patel to adjourn the House, leaving the Railway Budget only very indifferently handled.

The Assembly which met to-day with a thin attendance, only a few Swarajists being present, took up general discussion on the Railway Budget.

SIR G. RAINEY COMPLIMENTED.

Mr. Cooke speaking first, complimented Sir George Rainey on the various reductions in fares, freights, etc., and said the budget, on the whole, was a satisfactory one. He was glad that several recommendations of the Acworth Committee were given effect to.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, following next, also congratulated the Member-in-charge of Commerce on the lucidity and simplicity of the statement which, he said, was characterised by sense of justice. He demanded better consideration of third class passengers who form the major portion of the travelling public. He suggested reduction in various extravagances in the layout, extension, etc.—Free Press.

NO APPRECIABLE REDUCTION.

Mr. M. S. Sesha Iyengar said he found himself considerably handicapped in dealing with unreal figures which were contained in the budget. He pointed to the existence of difference of nearly four crores of rupees between the budget figures and the revised estimates of last year. Looking more closely into the reduction of railway fares he found that there was no appreciable reduction in 3rd class fares as benefit was given only after the passenger had travelled fifty miles while the figures showed that the average miles travelled by 3rd class passengers were about thirty-three.

INDIANISE RAILWAY BOARD.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas complimented Government for the manner in which they had stood by their part of the contract in taking over the East India and G. I. P. Railways and also for their amendment to do likewise with regard to the Barma Railways. He drew the attention of the Railway Board to the working of various Local Advisory Committees and demanded a summary of the working of these bodies showing how many meetings they had held during the year, how many of their recommendations were accepted by local administrations, and how many were rejected and on what ground. He knew that in some provinces the recommendations of Local Advisory Committees were treated without courtesy.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru considered the reduction in rates and fares as a natural out (Continued on next page.)

"ELDERS" STULTIFY THEMSELVES

DECISION TO COOPERATE WITH COMMISSION

SIR SANKARAN'S STRANGE INCONSISTENCY

SIR P. SETHNA EXPOSES GOVT. PROFESSIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent.) NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

As was fully anticipated the Council of Elders have voted against the boycott of Simon Commission. It was on the motion of a nominated Parsee Knight, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoj. He had first a different proposition on the order paper, but evidently after collaboration with officials he tabled another one at the eleventh hour. The Government supported this latter proposition, and Mr. Haigh, Home Secretary, appealed to the Council to support it.

The voting was 34 for the motion and 13 against it. Of the majority 16 are paid officials, two Europeans, representing commercial interests (Sir Arthur Froom and Mr. Gray) and seven who owe their seats to Government nomination. Therefore only nine Indian elected members voted in the Government lobby. Of these five are Mahomedans and four Hindus. None of the five Mahomedan elected members spoke in justification or otherwise of their conduct. Sir Sankaran Nair behaved in a manner which, as Mr. Natesan remarked was unbecoming of an ex-President of the Congress and he, like Sir Hari Singh Gour, in the Assembly whipped himself into unnecessary fury and indulged in far-fetched arguments in support of co-operation with the Commission for which he was liberally complimented by the official spokesman and European non-officials. Both Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Chari were for taking what could be got and begging for more. It was to this mendacious policy that Sir Phiroze Sethna strongly objected when he, along with Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, the Swarajist leader, led the opposition to the motion. The debate itself had been initiated by Mr. Desikachari of the Parliamentary Party fame. But Mr. Ramdas Pantulu severely castigated him by a thorough exposure of his antics and the activities of his party activities which forced Sir Manohandas Ramjee to resign from it. As a matter of fact, Sir Phiroze Sethna and Sir Manohandas Ramjee were particularly vehement in their denunciation of Government which revelled in trying to antagonise Indians by deliberately refusing to associate Indians with the Commission and in sticking to that mistaken policy even in spite of advice from all sides. The thread was taken over and drawn admirably by Mr. G. A. Natesan who along with Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana, another Liberal, made a spirited defence of the policy of boycott and in spite of the fact that he was a nominated member refused to vote in the Government lobby when India's honour was at stake. Altogether 13 members voted for boycott, significant among them besides Mr. G. A. Natesan, being Raja Rampal Singh of Oudh.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

At the re-assembling of the Council of State with a large attendance of members and visitors, including a large number of ladies, Sir Sankaran Nair having withdrawn his resolution regarding the Simon Commission with the permission of the President, Mr. P. C. D. Chari moved his resolution regarding the Simon Commission. When the President asked Mr. P. C. D. Chari to move his resolution, Mr. Pandas Pantulu, the Swarajist leader of the House rose on a point of order.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu raising a point of order said His Majesty's Government had nothing to do with the formation of a Committee in the Central Legislature and since the Assembly had passed a no confidence motion on the Simon Commission, the Central Legislature could not be asked to appoint a Committee.

The President held the motion of Mr. Chari in order, remarking the House was not precluded to recommend the formation of a Committee because the other House did not want that Committee to be appointed. Sir Monieriff Smith, however, re-lit the difficulty of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu which could be solved when Sir Maneckji moved his amendment.

MR. CHARI'S PIOUS HOPES.

In moving his resolution Mr. Chari pointed out that India was divided into two camps on the question of the Statutory Commission and both of them were diametrically opposed to each other. Judging

from a practical point of view he was convinced that the right course for them was co-operation and not non-co-operation. The decision of non-co-operation with the Commission was to his mind against the Hindu religious teaching. The Gita enjoined on every Hindu to do his duty towards his country unmindful of the consequences. History had told them there were only two ways to achieve freedom one by evolution and the other by revolution. Revolution as a practical proposition was impracticable under the existing conditions. He deplored that Government had yet to come out with their plans when everything should have been settled and they should have proceeded to elect the Committee. It was time for Government to do their utmost for strengthening the hands of co-operation. Concluding, he stated, his resolution put forward their minimum demands and he hoped that Government would promote co-operation by removing those embarrassing restrictions which were open to serious objections.

THE NAGPUR KNIGHT'S ZEAL.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoj moved an amendment urging Government, to take steps for election of representatives from the Council of State to participate in the Joint Conference according to the procedure set out by the Chairman of the Commission in his letter of February 6 addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and the letter dated February 10, addressed to Sir Sankaran Nair.

Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana, Mr. Arthur Froom and Mr. Ramdas Pantulu raised a question as to whether the Council would be allowed to discuss the principle of appointment of the Commission or not.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

The President said if a discussion of the constitution of the Commission was out of place then equally Mr. Ram Rao's amendment would be out of place. The resolution and the mover's speech had not raised the principle of appointment of the Commission. The amendment too touched very little upon it. Therefore the President advised that the House should not labour too much upon the principle of appointment of the Commission, but discuss the future.

CAMERA MEETINGS.

Sir Sankaran Nair advocated appointment of the Committee for several reasons. If it was possible to work along with the Commission and influence its decision let it do so. Otherwise let it work on parallel lines and submit its report separately. In the other House Lala Lajpat Rai and others had suggested boycott because they had no faith in the "bonafides" of those who appointed the Commission. Why should that charge be levelled when persons who appointed the Commission were not here to defend themselves? (Mr. Ramdas Pantulu: Their agents are here.) Proceeding Sir Sankaran Nair said the second objection was that the Commission was ignorant of the Indian conditions. That, in his opinion, was an argument for co-operation with the Commission because the Indian wing could show up the Commission's ignorance.

WANTED: EQUAL STATUS.

Proceeding Sir Sankaran Nair pleaded for equal status to be granted to the Indian Joint Committee. He would request Sir John to go further, and if the Government of India asked Sir John the speaker was sure the Chairman of the Commission would do it. It was a mistake to hold camera meetings and he knew the crux of the matter was that some Indian witnesses would not dare to make certain statements against Indian aspirations before the Indian members.

"BE TRUE TO YOURSELVES."

Sir Phiroze Sethna opposed the motion. After the decisive vote in the other House he declared he regarded it the solemn duty of all the elected members of the Council if they were true to themselves and their electorates to vote against the resolution and the amendment under discussion. Constituted as the Council was Government could have everything their own way in this place.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha: "It is prejudice (Continued on page 9.)"

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION SETTLED

JOINT ELECTORATES AND SEPARATION OF SIND

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE DECISION

HINDU SABHA LEADERS' RESERVATIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

At a meeting of the All-Parties' Conference held last evening, the following resolution was recorded:—

"Representatives of all organisations present, i.e., the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation, the South Indian Liberal Federation of Madras, the Landholders' Association, the Sikh League, the Central Khilafat Committee, the Indian States People's Conference, the National Home Rule League, the Bombay Swaraj Sabha, the Trade Union Congress, the Republican League and the Hindu Maha Sabha, agree that

(1) Under the new Constitution for India to be drawn by a Committee to be appointed by this Conference, representation in all Legislatures, Central and Provincial, shall be by joint electorates, subject for the present, to reservation of seats on the population basis in the Central Legislatures or in any province in which such reservation is asked for. (Note:—Representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha desire it to be recorded that they

do not agree that seats should be reserved for Majorities in any province).

(2) This Conference is of opinion that simultaneously with the inauguration of the new Constitution, redistribution of provinces such as Andhra, Utkal, Sind, Karnatak, Central Provinces (Hindi) and any other area demanding separation on a linguistic basis may be undertaken provided (a) that the separate province shall be financially self-supporting, (b) that on the scheme of separation being laid before the people of the area concerned with its financial aspects, the majority of the inhabitants favour the scheme and express their readiness to bear the financial responsibility of the new arrangement, (c) that the North-Western Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmere, Merwara, Coorg, and Scheduled Districts and any province which may be separated from any existing province, shall be placed on the same footing in respect of its form of government and its executive and judicial administration as any other province. (Note:—Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Chabiani (Continued on page 9.)

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

GOVERNMENT'S REPORTED CLIMB-DOWN

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 21.

The reports received from Bardoli, regarding the non-payment of land-revenue campaign under the able leadership of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, portend a serious situation. It is reliably understood that some fifty landholders belonging to Bania community in Valod village of the Taluka, have been served with notices threatening them with compulsory measures to collect enhanced land-tax with a fine amounting to one-fourth of the land tax.

Evidently, the authorities wanted to select the weakest spot for dealing their first blow, but it seems they are sadly mistaken in selecting the Banias of Valod. Most of those served with notices are said to be simply amused by the threat and are looking forward with interest to the coercive measures the Government may take against them.

According to the reports received from various quarters in the taluka, the village officers are busy preparing the lists of defaulting landholders with a view to serving with similar notices.

A subterranean current, too, is felt running in the counter direction. A certain class of people are of opinion that the Government would placate the weak people by holding out to them concessions known as the Igatpuri concessions, which are intended to serve as temporarily soothing applications on wounds. By these concessions those landholders who are punished with more than 25 per cent.

enhancement, will have to pay 25 per cent. in the first two years, 50 per cent. in the next two years and so on. It is easy enough for people here to read between the lines of these precious concessions. They can understand that there is great meaning in the fact that Government who had rejected with contempt the idea of Igatpuri concessions, when somebody had made the suggestion, have now hurriedly brought them in as soon as they found that the people of Bardoli taluka, when they met in conference on the 4th instant, did really mean business.

RANIPARAJ PEASANTS' PLIGHT.

Further news brought by trustworthy volunteers, say that in Raniparaj villages, the policy of maltreating the petty landholders, has been resorted to. In a village named Bedkura, which is chiefly populated by Raniparaj community, it is alleged, the petty Raniparaj landholders were even beaten, in some cases and a small sum of revenue was collected from them.

To guard against such maltreatment to the people, the leaders have issued an appeal to the educated men in the neighbouring villages to protect their weaker colleagues, by watching the movements of Government servants. The appeal further declares that the Satyagraha of the educated is worth the dust if they fail to be brave enough to protect their illiterate neighbours, who are their fellows-in-arms in the struggle, and whose sufferings are in the cause of the whole taluka, being a direct result of the present Satyagraha campaign.

WANT OF SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE

NAVAL OFFICER CENSURED

COURT OF INQUIRY'S DECISION

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Washington.—The Naval Court of Inquiry has placed the responsibility for the collision of the submarine S. 4 with the destroyer Paulding jointly on two Commanders and recommends the detachment of Rear Admiral Frank Bramby from the command and control of the force which includes the submarines in the Atlantic Fleet for his failure "to contribute to that superior intelligence and guidance of force and sound judgment expected from an officer of his length of service, experience and position" in the rescue work of which he was in charge. The Court, however, finds that the rescue plans conceived by the others were intelligently well executed and everything was done to save the lives of the crew of the submarine.—Reuter.

TAMPERING WITH JURY

ACCUSED SENTENCED

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Washington.—Harry Sinclair was sentenced to six months, William Burns, head of the Burns Detective Agency, to a fortnight, Sherman Burns, the operating head of the Agency to a fine of thousand dollars, and Henry Masunday to four months' imprisonment, for criminal contempt of court in tampering with the jury in Sinclair's trial in October in the Teapot Dome Oil Case.—Reuter.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT

CAPTAIN HINKLER REACHES AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Port Darwin.—Captain Bert Hinkler arrived here at six this morning. He has thus reached Australia in sixteen days from England.—Reuter.

ARTIFICIAL SILK MANUFACTURE

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Messrs. Courtaulds a great firm of artificial silk manufacturers has returned profits exceeding four and a half millions sterling for the year 1927. The dividend for the year totals twenty five per cent free of tax and also a hundred per cent bonus share to ordinary shareholders by capitalisation of twelve million sterling from the capital reserve and general reserve thereby making the capital of the company thirty two millions sterling. The shares closed on the London stock exchange at 7 sterling 11/16, but the quotation rose in the street after the foregoing announcement.—Reuters' Special.

INDO-UNION AGREEMENT.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED AT CAPE TOWN.

NEW SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP AND GOODWILL.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 21.

To celebrate the anniversary of the publication of the terms of the Indo-Union Agreement, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri gave a banquet at which Gen. Hertzog and the members of the cabinet, Dr. Mahan, Havenga, Boydell, Grobler and the Ex-Minister of the Interior Duncan were present. Mr. Sastri paid a tribute to Gen. Hertzog for introducing into the discussions by his opening speech the reasonableness which finally led to the agreement and Dr. Mahan for the conciliatory attitude he had adopted throughout the Conference. Mr. Sastri described the Agreement as one of the most statesmanlike happenings in the history of the British Empire. He read a message from Sir Mahomed Habibullah who described the Agreement as a historic event, namely the foundation of a new understanding between India and South Africa on a basis of amity, good-will and mutual regard, and declared that the true value of the Conference lay in the object lesson it provided of what two members of the British Commonwealth could achieve by co-operation in the solution of common problems.

NEW SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP AND GOODWILL.

Gen. Hertzog stated that the Agreement would never have come into existence but for the desire felt on both sides for a settlement of the wranglings between the Union and India. He emphasised that the chief value of the Agreement lay in the establishment of a new spirit of friendship and understanding between the two countries which would help to solve all future difficulties.

TRIBUTE TO MR. SASTRI.—Dr. Mahan paid a warm tribute to Mr. Sastri whom he described as one of India's most illustrious sons. He hoped that the spirit of mutual good-will and friendship established by the Agreement would be maintained and widened in the future.

Mr. Duncan paid a tribute to the Government for its courage in coming to an agreement which had created a precedent by which future problems could be solved.—Reuter.

SALARY FOR VICE-CHANCELLOR

MR. J. SARKAR'S OFFER OF SELF-DENIAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

With reference to the provision made in the Budget Estimate for 1928-29 for a Government grant of Rs. 17,500 towards the salary of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University for seven months at the rate of Rs. 2,500 a month Mr. Jadunath Sarkar, Vice-Chancellor, in the course of a press interview said that he did not know whether he would be reappointed from August next when his term would expire. But in case he was reappointed for another term he would not take a salary for himself but would give it to the University to be spent by the Vice-Chancellor for the benefit of postgraduate studies. He said that he did not want to make money out of the university either at present or in the future.—A.P.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM'S TRIBUTE TO LATE BARL OF OXFORD

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Presiding over a meeting at Dalhousie Institute held in connection with the passing of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Viscount Burnham said that no politician of his time in England not even Lord Birkenhead was better heralded into public life than Asquith. He was among the greatest members of the House of Commons who maintained the chief of Parliament's traditions which were fairplay and good temper.—A.P.

JOINT COTTON CONFERENCE

OPERATIVES CONSIDER EMPLOYERS' PROPOSALS

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The joint Cotton Conference at Manchester has adjourned till 27th February. Operatives in the meantime will consider the employers' proposal to create a committee to consider how to reduce production costs. There was a much more hopeful spirit when discussions were opened to-day, and the impression prevailed that a compromise would be reached.—Reuter's Special.

MILL-WORKERS' STRIKE CONTINUES

The strike of the weavers of the Madhavji Dharmsay mill continued on Wednesday. The spinners of the Textile mill who had downed tools on Tuesday refused to go to work on Wednesday until their demand in regard to free railway passes from Dharamji to Parel was satisfied. Among the groups of the E. D. Sassoon mills, all mills except the David mill worked on Wednesday. It is expected David mill also would resume work to-day.

THE INDORE ROMANCE

YOUNG MAHARAJAH OFFERS CONSOLATION TO MOTHER

ROYAL MESSENGER TO SIR TUKOJI RAO

INDORE, Feb. 22.

A Message has been received from the Young Maharaja Yeshwant Rao of Indore, from Europe, offering consolation and comfort to his mother at Indore in her mental trouble and agony.—A.P.

STEP-MOTHER AS MESSENGER.

The youngest Dowager Maharani Pingle Ma Sahay, the step-mother of Sir Tukojirao, left this place on Saturday for Bangalore. She is specially sent from Indore by both the Maharani and Sir Tukojirao in the matter of his marriage with Miss Miller. Indore subjects are naturally anxious, on the point of the legality of inter-marriages.

DHANGARS' DECISION BY BALLOT.

A meeting of Dhangars was held last Sunday under the presidency of Sardar Changanu. There were two ballot boxes placed at the meeting place. One had a picture of Sir Tukojirao. The other had the pictures of Sir Tukojirao and Miss Miller. Those in favour of the wedding were asked to make use of the latter. Twenty-five voted against this wedding, only three were in favour of the wedding. The decision was communicated to Sir Tukojirao at Bangalore.—A.P.

MILL FUNDS GO FOR PURCHASE OF VILLAGE

JUDGE DIFFERS FROM ASSESSORS

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 22.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. R. S. Broomfield, Sessions Judge in the first out of the series of substantial cases arising out of the White Miss Francis and in which one Naginlal Maganlal, former mill agent was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 280,000 under sections 409 and 477 A. I. P. C. It was alleged by prosecution that the accused purchased the village of Thuleta for Rs. 275,000 and some shares for himself out of mill funds. The judge disagreeing with the majority verdict of the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four years under section 409 and to three years imprisonment under section 477 A. I. P. C., the sentences to run concurrently.—Free Press.

NO RELIEF TO 3RD CLASS PASSENGER

(Continued from previous page.)

come of a prosperous budget. The question of strategic lines was one of foremost importance. It must be considered whether in respect of these lines, the present system should continue or the recommendations of Dickinson's report be accepted or the whole of the Indian Railways be dealt with as one.

NOT A ROSY PICTURE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta he rose not to congratulate the Railway member but to sympathise with him. The financial position of Railways as disclosed in the budget figures was not so very rosy as the members thought it to be. Traffic had increased because the mileage had also increased. The gross earning per mile in 1924-25 was Rs. 38,908 but in 1928-28 it was going to be Rs. 34,907. The net receipts per mile in 1924-25 were Rs. 13,957 while they were going to be Rs. 13,107 in 1928/29. Thus railways were earning now less per mile. Reverting to reduction in fares the speaker said they were still paying more for travelling than they paid in 1924-25.

Manvi Mohamed Yaksob urged the Government to watch the growing motor competition with the railways, specially in the case of short journeys and suggested that railway authorities should carefully consider the question of reduction of third class short journey fares and preparation of convenient time tables.

AVENUE FOR EUROPEAN EMPLOYMENT

Mr. N. M. Joshi held that railways in India were not administered for the benefit of the people of India and were more concerned with providing markets for British products and opening of fresh avenues for employment of Europeans.

Mr. K. C. Neogy pleaded for an early re-examination of the convention for separation of the Railway Budget. He discussed the principle of "what the traffic could bear" and said it ought to be an equitable concession to the weaker classes of the community. He deplored that the coal freight had not been reduced though a reduction had been made in the petrol freight.

Mr. V. V. Joglekar deplored the treatment meted out to Indians in the superior services in railways, especially in the South Indian Railway administration.

The House then adjourned for lunch, and on reassembling it was again adjourned till to-morrow for want to quorum.—A.P.

Moulvi Mohammad Abdul Majed Sahab Vakil, High Court Rais and Municipal Commissioner, Benares, has been elected President of the All-India Momin Conference to be held at Calcutta in Easter holidays.

GUNTUR PREPARES FOR HARTAL

MERCHANTS AND PLEADERS IN FORE-FRONT LEADERS EXPECTED VERY SOON

GUNTUR, Feb. 22.

Guntur has suddenly become a storm centre and is bristling with activity on account of the expected visit of the Simon Commission. All the local leaders are vigorously working to make the boycott and the hartal a success. Arrangements have been made on behalf of the Congress to send workers to follow the Simon Commission and to preach the boycott and the hartal. The local merchants including the rich, ones as well, of this town have come forward liberally with money to organise the boycott campaign. All the leaders are expected here at least on the 23rd instant, the date of the arrival of the Commission. The Bar Association has passed a resolution binding its members not to have anything to do with the Commission and individual and combined appeals are being made to the merchants and the workmen to suspend activities on the Hartal day to make it a success.

It is also understood, says the "Swarajya" correspondent, that in spite of the requisition signed by 12 members of the District Board requesting him not to convene a meeting on any day of the dates during which the Commission stays in Guntur, the vice-President has called for a meeting at 8.30 a.m. to-morrow. The newly elected President, Mr. Kuppaswamy Chandhury, who voted for the boycott resolution in the local Legislative Council, will not co-operate with the vice-President.

Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S., who is on special duty in connection with the Commission, leaves tonight for Guntur to meet the Chairman and the members of the Commission.

The Bar Association of the Ongole Taluk in the Guntur District threw out by a big majority a resolution welcoming the Commission.—Free Press.

GAGGING ORDERS IN MADRAS

ANDHRA AND TAMIL WORKING COMMITTEES DISCUSS SITUATION

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

It is understood that the Working Committees of the Andhra and the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committees discussed for over four hours the situation created by the gagging orders and finally adjourned till to-morrow for taking a decision.

Meanwhile the Andhra Working Committee meets this evening to formulate their own proposals presumably in the light of the Andhra Provincial Committee's decision yesterday at Bezwa favouring disobedience of the Magisterial orders.

TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

It is further understood that the Tamil Nadu Working Committee has informally reached some tentative conclusions for presentation to the Joint Conference to-morrow.

It is believed that the Tamil Nadu Working Committee is sharply divided on the question of disobedience of the orders.

In the event of the Joint Conference of the two Working Committees by a majority deciding in favour of disobedience of the Magisterial orders civil

USEFULNESS OF DIES

KARACHI COINING CASE

KARACHI, Feb. 21.

Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Stace, Master of the Bombay Mint, was the principal witness examined to-day in what is known as the Karachi Coining Case before Mr. P. E. Percival, Judicial Commissioner, and a jury of nine. In the Court compound the witness gave a practical demonstration of how rupees could be minted from the press alleged to have been imported by the accused for that purpose.

In cross-examination he admitted that similar dies could be used for purposes other than making rupees. They could make an impression on zinc, tin, wood and leather. He also said he knew that similar dies were used for making chocolate coins, some of which he had seen. Re-examined by the public prosecutor he admitted that the press had to have the "chucks" locally made before it could mint coins otherwise there was nothing to hold the dies in the correct position.

There are thirty-five witnesses to be examined still.—A.P.

MYSORE TREASURY DEFALCATIONS

ACCUSED SENTENCED

MYSORE, Feb. 22.

In the Mysore Taluk Treasury Defalcation Case in which three persons were accused of embezzlement of treasury money to the extent of Rs. 13,090 after a trial covering a period of nearly one year, judgment was delivered to-day by the District and Sessions Judge.

In the first case Honiah and Venkataraghava Iyengar received 2 and 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400; or two months further imprisonment in default.

In the second case Honiah and Srikanthiah were sentenced to 12 and 18 months' hard labour respectively. Honiah has been asked to pay a fine of Rs. 250; and Srikanthiah Rs. 150; or two months hard labour in default in each case.—Free Press.

A severe epidemic of cholera is anticipated in Bihar this year which is likely to start in Purnea and Champaran in March and which will probably affect the whole of Bihar.—A.P.

disobedience will be resorted to by select leaders to-morrow immediately a decision is reached and announced.

It is understood that in the first instance civil registers will be instructed to print and publish posters and leaflets and distribute and post them.—A.P.

JOINT DELIBERATION PROCEEDING

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee met this morning at the residence of Mr. Satyamurthi at nine and discussed for over one hour the question of disobedience of the order promulgated in Madras.

It is understood the committee has received many messages from District Congress Committees calling for disobedience. At 10 they were joined by the members of the Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee and joint deliberations are going on to decide on the question of disobedience.

It is understood that the members of the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee favoured calling off hartal while those of Andhra Congress Working Committee stood by their Bezwa decision.

At 12 the meeting adjourned to meet again to-morrow when the final decision of both the committees will be announced.—Free Press.

CALLING OF HARTAL

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

It is understood that the tentative conclusion of the Tamil Nadu Working Committee this morning was for calling off of the hartal on the day of the Simon Commission's arrival in Madras.—A.P.

MR. PRAKASAM HURRIES TO MADRAS

TO LEAD BOYCOTT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Mr. T. Prakasam, Editor of the "Swarajya" and President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, has left for Madras via Calcutta with a view to be in time at Madras in connection with the arrival of the Statutory Commission.—Free Press.

"HOOLIGANS WERE NOT CHECKED BY POLICE."

EVIDENCE BEFORE HARTAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

Giving evidence before the Hartal Enquiry Committee to-day A. Gopalasami Iyengar, Government pensioner, said that on the hartal day when he was going along the Beach Road in the afternoon, a crowd of hooligans attacked European motorists and also motor cyclists.

Mr. P. N. Kandasami Chetty said that when Congress leaders went in procession in the evening from the Mahajana Sabha to the Beach they were stoned by a Mahomedan and Adi Dravida men who were not checked by the mounted sergeants. The hooligans cried: "Beat the Brahmins."—A.P.

"ELDERS" STULTIFY THEMSELVES

(Continued from page 7.)

prejudice, prejudice". (Laughter.) Sir Phiroze retorted it was a fact. Much had been made out by Government for the acceleration of the date of appointment of the Statutory Commission. But the time was opportune because the British Government realised the existence of communal tension in this country and from a Conservative standpoint they knew their domination in "Home" politics was likely to end before long. The exclusion of Indians was meant to take away from them the right of citizenship of the Empire and lowered them to a position of mere petitioners. If they took it lying down Government would have no hesitation to resort to it again and again on similar subsequent occasions. It was tried to be made out that according to Sir John's statement Indian colleagues would be given equal status. But all that he could say was that a person bereft of his senses only could admit that there was equality.

TALK OF BRITISHERS

Analysing the division in the Assembly Sir Pheroze pointed out that a majority of elected Muslim members had voted against the Commission. This showed that majority of Muslims in India was not favouring the Commission and its procedure. The professions of Britishers to govern India for Indians was a tall talk, but in reality the intention of the British was to hold the reins tighter and for their own benefit to keep India under subjection as long as they possibly could. He deplored the fact that Government did not use the methods they followed they were allowing the ground to slip under their very feet.

COMMISSIONERS' IGNORANCE—A QUALIFICATION?

Sir Arthur Froom congratulated Sir Sankaran Nair on his statesmanlike speech which had taken note of the advantages and disadvantages of boycott to India. The crux of the matter was that Indians had not been appointed on the Commission, personally he was glad that the Government had not selected persons who had taken a part either in the Administration of India or in its politics. He knew the difficulties of a mixed Commission. As a member of the Muddiman Committee he found that the Indian members came to it with opinions to which they had committed themselves before the country and they found it difficult to face opinions which were contrary to their own. It was therefore far better to have men selected by Parliament from among those who knew the India and who would enter upon their labours with an open mind. The only objection now to co-operation with the Commission was that portions of evidence could be taken in camera. Sir John Simon did only shown ordinary caution in taking such a step. Who did not know that the non-Brahmins in Madras Dr. Ambedkar refused to co-operate with the Southborough Committee because there were on it Sir Surendranath Benerjee and Mr. Sriyivasa Sastri? Why then should India boycott the Commission on that score? What good would the boycott do to India? Sir Phiroze Sethna:—Wait and see.

Sir Arthur Froom:—If you put the British Parliament's back up there will be considerable delay in any advance towards self-government in India. The Southborough Committee did not do anything such for non-Brahmins and the result was that the non-Brahmins went before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England and obtained what they wanted. Similarly the Indian Delegation could influence the Joint Parliamentary Committee considerably. The House would be judged by its decision not only in India and England but throughout the world.

LAW MEMBERS' SHARE.

When the Council met after lunch, Mr. Mahanand Mukerjee strongly opposed both the resolution and the amendment. He realised that Parliament's power on this question was supreme, but they were merely wanting power and responsibility on a far lower plane and that was to present the Indian case along with the Statutory Commission on equal terms. Indians, he said, demanded full right of Self-Determination and they were determined not to be a party to their own humiliation. Mr. Mukerjee thoroughly endorsed Pandit Malaviya's suggestion in the Assembly that it was a common belief that the appointment of the Commission at this juncture was recommended by the Government of India and that the Law Member had supported the inclusion of Indians. Mr. S. R. Das, he stated, had injured the high honour of India and had done a great disservice to the country. India should congratulate Mahomed Habibullah, if it was true he entered a protest against the procedure and of the Commission.

ASSEMBLY'S VERDICT.

Haig on behalf of Government made an impressive speech which he brought close amidst cheers. He urged the Assembly to accept the amendment of Sir Mahomed Dadabhai which accepted the resolution put forward by the Commission and proceeded with a determination to

utilise that machinery for accelerating the progress of reforms.

Unfortunately the Assembly had by a majority of six votes decided to have nothing to do with Commission and Lala Lajpat Rai had declared that every vote thrown against his resolution was a vote against Swaraj. This led the speaker to wonder what was meant by that statement. Three thoughts occurred to him. One speaker in the Assembly openly hinted that what would follow the resolution would be methods of revolver and bomb, an invitation to a foreign country to come in and take the place of the British. He did not want to insult the intelligence or patriotism of the Council by dwelling on such a suggestion. The second thought was that by passing such a resolution there would be sufficient political pressure put upon British Government to revise their scheme of the Commission enquiry. He did not accept that reading as correct and he reminded the Council that all the three parties of the British Parliament had agreed in accepting the scheme of the Commission. The third thought was that perhaps the Assembly thought that because their views had been disregarded therefore they should have nothing to do with the Commission. Indians were a proud and sensitive people and he believed that some Indians were genuinely hurt by the decision taken, but he thought that this resentment was very largely due to certain misapprehensions as to the functions of the Commission of the Legislature, but those misapprehensions had been removed by the clear statement of Sir John Simon.

INDIA AT CROSS ROADS.

India was now at the cross roads of her destiny and was it suggested that there should be an unending series of reforms inquiries and was it not India's desire as stated by the minority report of the Muddiman Committee that her constitution should be placed on a permanent basis which was a reasonable proposition? Six party leaders of the Assembly had said that the action to be taken following the passing of the boycott resolution was to prepare a constitution with a maximum measure of agreement and to work for its establishment. If that work was to be unconstitutional he had no remarks to offer but if it was to be constitutional then how could they work otherwise than by putting their scheme before the great constitutional instrument which Parliament had now devised and which was now in operation? As Sir Sankaran Nair with the wealth of his experience and the weight of his patriotism had stated the committee could considerably influence the Commission's conclusions.

"MOST PRACTICAL BASIS."

Let it not be forgotten that there were serious communal differences which manifested in his opinion had a political basis and could yield only to a political remedy. The most practical solution could be arrived at by representatives of Hindus and representatives of Mussalmans sitting round with representatives of British people and endeavouring to arrive at a genuine arrangement. Here again was an opportunity for India to get out of the rut. It was an entire misreading of history to say that the reforms of 1919 were given as a result of the pressure on a war-weary people. He said it was in the vivified moral atmosphere at the moment that the idea of advancing India received wide support. It had been asserted that there had been a stiffening of the British people of late. Was it not probably the reaction of certain recent phenomena in India? Might it not be that the language of menace or the poison gas of distrust naturally reacted in a manner unfavourable to Indian aspirations? It was in the sincere and genuine hope that no such disaster would overtake the relations of the two people and the legitimate aspirations of sane and patriotic Indians that he urged the Council to accept the amendment. (applause).

Mr. Kharade refused to believe that the present situation was so menacing and desperate as had been painted. It was the duty of every Indian to assist and explain to the Commission what they wanted and thus to influence the decision for a grant of further instalment of reforms.

SIR JOHN NOT IMPARTIAL.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Swarajist leader in the Council of State opposed both the amendment and the resolution. He believed that Sir Sankaran Nair and those of his way of thinking had already made up their minds conclusively in favour of co-operation. He controverted the false ideas contained in the Secretary of State's speeches that no less than sixteen persons would have to be chosen to make the Indian members truly representative of the people because of their divergent creeds and views. Was it too much for Government to appoint one Congressman, one Liberal, one Hindu and a Moslem? A constitution of India could be framed by Indians and Parliament if it was a reasonable body and meant to protect Indian interests should ratify that constitution. The Congress of course was out to have Swaraj if possible in the British Empire and if necessary without it. The right to determine the Indian constitution did not rest only with the British Parliament. According to his latest interview Sir John did not take the Assembly's decision seriously, but had said that the motion was only passed of a majority of six votes. Sir John had not the courage to admit that 67 elected members voted against the Commission while only 33 elected members were in favour of it. It showed that Sir John was not impartial. Even those people who were in favour of British domi-

At the Boy Scouts' Handicraft and Models Competition recently held under the auspices of the 5-H Fete, Master G. S. Anasakar, a student and boy-scout (Shivaji Troop, 73rd Bombay), of the Aryan Education Society's High School, was awarded the 1st Prize, a silver cup, for a paper model called "White Villa."

nation in this country were hostile to the Commission.

THREE REASONS FOR BOYCOTT.

Alluding to the tour programme of the Simon Commission the speaker drew attention to the Government mentality in taking them to Madras where recently communal trouble had arisen and the Punjab where it existed for a long time. Concluding Mr. Pantulu put forward three reasons for the boycott of the Statutory Commission. In the first place the nation had no faith in the "bona fides" of those who appointed it, secondly the nation had no faith in the Commission itself and lastly the Congress mandate was clear that the constitution for India was a matter of negotiation and agreement between India and England, and, therefore, disowned the Commissioners and all those who co-operated with it.

In supporting the motions Mr. Subramanyam said that time would show the futility of the boycott movement and Indians would repent for their blunder as Mr. Gandhi was doing to-day for starting his non-co-operation movement.

"WORSE THAN SIMON'S OFFER."

Munshi Narain Prasad Asthana in opposing both the motions said that blame for boycotting the Simon Commission rested not with people but with Government, who disregarded the views even of those who co-operated with Government in 1919. He considered Mr. Chari's resolution even worse than Sir John Simon's offer. It was asked what was the object of non-co-operation? His reply was that it would have a moral effect, it would unite all parties in India and organise public opinion (hear, hear).

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR GOVT.

Mr. G. A. Natesan next said that he strongly believed that Government could make the whole of India co-operate with them. The present was a golden opportunity for them. By refusing to appoint Indians on the Commission Government had committed a great blunder. He was surprised to listen to the speech of Sir Sankaran Nair who he thought had spoken inconsistently. It was certainly not the speech of a late President of the Congress. He was sorry that Sir Sankaran Nair of all persons should have referred to the conflict of castes and creeds (shame, shame).

DIGNIFIED ALOOFNESS.

Mr. Natesan briefly described how Brahmins were working wholeheartedly in Southern India for the uplift of the depressed classes. He refused to believe that a few Indians representing all interests could not be found. It was even now open to Government to make representations to the Secretary of State that there was considerable difference of opinion amongst people and Government on the Simon Commission issue and that there was a large and responsible section of the people who strongly objected to the scheme. Otherwise Government would have to regret. He advised the House to assume an attitude of dignified aloofness and not to press the motions to division.

Major Akbar Khan of Hoti welcomed the Commission as a body of impartial and disinterested men. Mr. Ramsarandas condemned Government for the exclusion of Indians but he advised country not to magnify that defect leading to the attitude of boycott from a Commission whose recommendations might be based on justice and lead to material political advancement.

Mr. Kumar Shankara Roy Chowdhry opposing the motions said that the Commission was being brought to conserve British interests in India.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported both the resolution and the amendment.

Sir Mammohan Das Ramji expressed his position to both the motions. It was pointed out that India was having a golden opportunity to make her voice felt, but he asked should the country do so under these humiliating circumstances and by losing its self-respect?

Mr. Chari emphasised that his resolution wanted equality on a free and honourable compromise as Mr. Jaykar demanded in the Assembly. But the Swarajists did not want it and their leader Ramdas Pantulu only indulged in cheap sneers at him. Mr.

Asthana did not want the resolution because his Liberal Party had thrown its lot with Congressmen on this question. He accepted the amendment of Sir M. Dadabhai.

Mr. Haig said he was struck by Sir Mammohan Das Ramji's speech in which he laid emphasis on self-respect as being greater than anything else. As the Viceroy exhorted self-respect would not be enhanced by creating an affront in imagination where none in fact existed. Mr. Asthana had tried to throw the blame for the present situation on Parliament. But the Council should take the situation as it was at present and vote for practical co-operation (applause).

The amendment was carried by 34 against 13 votes. Sardar Shivdev Singh Uberoi was not present at voting time. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

HINDU MUSLIM QUESTION SETTLED

(Continued from page 7.)

are opposed to the question of redistribution of provinces being mixed up with the question of electorates. Mr. Jinnah and other Muslim members of the League who were present, it is said, explained that they were present only in their individual capacity. As the League had not formally elected them delegates, the All-Parties' Conference, they could not therefore commit the League to clauses relating to financial self-sufficiency and references of separation to the population unless the League had considered them. But they hoped to be able to persuade the League to accept them.

RECIPROCAL CONCESSIONS.

(3) This Conference resolves that so long as the system of government in the North-Western Frontier Province and Baluchistan is not placed on the same footing as in other provinces, and Sind is not separated from the Bombay Presidency in spite of the readiness of the majority of the people to bear the financial responsibilities involved in the separation, the system of separate electorate shall remain in force.

(4) Reciprocal concessions in favour of minorities may be made by mutual agreement, so as to give them representation, in excess of the proportion of the population in any province, and that the proportion so agreed upon for provinces, shall be maintained in the representation of the two communities in the Central Legislature from the provinces. (Note:—Representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha do not agree to the last two propositions in the decision of the reservation of seats for the Punjab. The question of representation of Sikhs is an important minority will be given careful consideration.)

(5) Resolved further that the Conference do proceed with its work on the basis of agreement so arrived at. The Conference next discussed the advisability of referring all the other points set out for consideration to a Sub-Committee to be appointed for framing the Constitution. The scheme proposed was that several sub-committees shall be appointed to consider the various questions, and they shall report to the drafting committee, which will then put together the conclusions of all these sub-committees into the form of a Constitution. But the consensus of opinion at the meeting was that the Conference should itself decide on major issues as franchise and declaration of rights, and that in view of that feeling, the Conference deferred the appointment of sub-committees and dispersed to meet again.—Free Press.

A Cawnpore correspondent wires:—"On the 13th inst. at Ludhiana, another widow marriage took place in highly reputed family of Marwari Agrawals the bride Champavati Devi is an elder sister of Shushila Devi, whose widow marriage was performed under very heavy opposition by her brother Seth Brijmohan Singhani with Mr. Nawalkishore Bharatiya of Cawnpore."

DEMAND OF EQUAL STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**PRESIDENT DISALLOWS RESOLUTION IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.**

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

The Associated Press understands that Sardar Ujjalsingh gave notice of the following resolution which he intended to move in the current session of the Punjab Legislative Council, but that it has been disallowed by the President. The resolution reads:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to convey to His Majesty's Government (a) that the Committee of the Legislature to be constituted to work with the Statutory Commission on Reforms be given equal status with the Commission, (b) that the said Committee be given power to summon to lead and to examine witnesses, (c) that the said Committee be given access to all papers to be dealt with by the Statutory Commission, (d) that the said Committee be given to submit a separate report from the one to be submitted by the Statutory Commission in case of disagreement."

PRESIDENT'S REASONS.

The Associated Press further understands that while disallowing the resolution, the President gave the following reasons:—

Firstly, there was yet no official information that the Punjab Council was going to elect a Committee to work with the Statutory Commission; secondly, the resolution was not consistent with Section 84-A of the Government of India Act inasmuch as it was only a Commission that could submit a report and not a Committee of the Council; and thirdly, the resolution related to a matter which was not primarily the concern of the local Government.

COMMISSION TO ARRIVE ON 10TH MARCH.

It is understood that the Simon Commission will arrive here on 10th March and stay for five days. During their stay the President and all members of the Commission will stay as guests of different prominent individuals except Viscount Burnham and Lord Scrathona, who it is understood, will stay at the Government House. Sir John Simon, it is stated, will stay with Justice Harrison, Major Atlee with the Hon. Sardar Jogendrasingh, Mr. Harshorn with the Hon. Mr. Mauchharlal.—A. P.

INDIAN NATIONALS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Continued from Page 6.)

a demand sent to the Department for the return of the minor's registration certificate (retained on his entry into the Province by its officer) with the result that the minor was permitted entry without his mother and that Mr. Sastri had to make an announcement in the public press that minors holding the Certificates "could enter" the Union without the mother.

Mr. Sastri does not advocate even the use of Indian vernaculars in the Indian schools, as he considered that Indian children were being brought up "not under Indian but under South African conditions." Public feeling ran so high that it was stated that "Mr. Sastri's attitude was a change in the attitude he had previously taken up" and signifies the severance of the connecting link with the Motherland and the transformation of Indians into Africans.

PROTEST AGAINST OPPRESSIVE LAWS.

South African Indian people crushed under intolerable and oppressive laws, in spite of the peaceful atmosphere created by the Round-Table Conference, which are ruthlessly administered with full vigor. When an outcry is raised against their tyrannous administrations or against the new Immigration Act or against the acts of omission or commission of the South African Indian Congress, the European press is inspired not to publish, or give vent to, it, except "on instruction" from the Indian Agent and with his approval.

LATE MR. HARCHANDRAI**CONDOLENCE MEETING AT HYDERABAD**

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 21.

To express sorrow at the demise of Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, a public meeting of citizens of Hyderabad was held last evening under the presidency of Mr. Jethanand Pritamdas. A resolution was passed expressing deep sorrow at the death of Sind's leader who had been in the forefront of political and other beneficial movements in that province for the last 44 years; and who had by his sacrifices and genial nature endeared himself to all the communities and declaring that Sind was proud of the extreme devotion to duty shown by Mr. Harchandrai in meeting death while responding to the call of the country.—Free Press.

'LOYALTY' RACE AMONG 'ELDERS'**SUPREME CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION****PARTY LEADERS AT DELHI**

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20. Except for half a dozen Swarajists who heard Sir George Rainy's speech introducing his first Railway Budget, for an hour the Swaraj Party bloc was vacant throughout the day's sitting of the Legislative Assembly. None of the party leaders was present except Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, because he was inextricably fixed up in connection with the two Income-tax Bills which were discussed by the Assembly. They were all engaged in devising ways and means of strengthening the boycott movement in India and not leave the Statutory Commission with the No-Confidence motion by the Assembly alone. Madras and the Central Provinces Legislative Councils having already refused to co-operate with the Commission, the problem was to see that the other provincial Councils follow the example of the Assembly and the two sister Councils. Therefore, since yesterday, the leaders present here in connection with the Assembly and the All-Parties Conference have been discussing the question and the result has been the issue by the leaders of the three national parties in the Assembly of an appeal to the country in general to keep the boycott pot boiling and particularly to the Legislative Councils in the provinces to pass No-Confidence motions and follow the programme by closing up communal or other discussions. The statement concluded with the significant sentence: "We dare not make this appeal to the Council of State" and very rightly so; for, the members in that house, with the exception of the Swarajists are competing with one another as to who should get the official favour.

LOYALTY RACE.

The most debate on the Simon Commission is to take place in that Chamber on Wednesday on the motion of the (No-Confidence) Knight of Nagpur Sir Maneckjee Dadabhai. It expresses supreme confidence in the Commission even this language of unqualified approval of the Commission does not adequately satisfy Sardar Charanjit Singh, another Nominated Member who has notified his intention to move it up in the direction of co-operation and Jo-Hukomism. In this competition for official smiles, even the moderate Mr. Chari has no standing room, much less a mild Swarajist like Dr. Ramnagar. But both these members have thought it right that popular views should not go unrepresented and lest the President should forget to call them, they have taken care to give notice of amendments. Mr. Chari's amendment is exactly on the lines of the request of Sir Sankaran Nair and himself before Sir John Simon, namely, that the Committee of the Legislature should have the authority to carry on preliminary work and collect materials to be placed before the Commission; secondly, to co-operate with the Commission on examining all witnesses in the provinces; thirdly, to have access to all the records that may be placed before the Commission; fourthly, to review and supplement such evidence by requiring other witnesses to be examined and other records to be sent for and report to the Central Legislature, and lastly that the Committee's report should be placed before Parliament along with the report of Statutory Commission.

NOTHING LESS THAN NATIONAL DEMAND.

"That this is not exactly what the Swarajists and other Nationalists want, is abundantly made clear by Dr. Ramnagar's amendment which is more or less on the lines of the Swaraj Party's attitude in the debate on Saturday in the Assembly."

He says: "This Council recommends to be conveyed to His Majesty's Government deep sense of dissatisfaction and resentment caused by the appointment and the terms of reference of the Commission, and the decision of the Legislature in India to have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form and to recommend to Government that the said Commission be dissolved and a Round Table Conference in the terms of Assembly Resolution of the 18th February 1924, be summoned to settle a constitution for the establishment of full responsible Government in India." The Swarajists of the Council of State who have been keeping aloof from attending that Chamber will attend in Wednesday. But as a matter of course, that resolution which extols the Commission will be passed thereby justifying its position as a true "revising Chamber."

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies who form the Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation in Bombay held on the 17th instant at the office of the New India Assurance Co. presided over by Mr. R. J. Duff, it was unanimously resolved to convert the Delegation into an Association. The objects of the Association are to protect the interests of the Indian Insurance Companies in general and to take care of the interests of the Indian insuring public in general. A feature of the present Association is that it has an Advisory Committee consisting of Directors from all the Indian Insurance Companies.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 100 for all new entrants.

The Office of the Association is Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEASURES

FINNISH GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL.

LORD CUSHENDUN STATES BRITISH VIEW AT GENEVA

LONDON, Feb. 21. Rugby.—Lord Cushendun expressing the British view at the first meeting at Geneva yesterday of the Arbitration and Security Committee, welcomed the remarks of the President Monsieur Benes in his introductory memorandum that the "Covenant" creates a measure of security which needs to be appreciated at its full value. The fact that the Covenant could be applied in the majority of cases to prevent war, was the fundamental one to be recognised by the Committee.

LOCAL SECURITY PACTS.

Lord Cushendun said he entirely approved of the proposal for local security pacts which, the President had said, must be regarded at the moment as the only practical form of supplementary guarantee for nations which consider the Covenant inadequate. The British Government thought that the Locarno treaties offered the best model which it could be hoped to follow. He thought that the Finnish Government proposal for financial aid to the State which was the victim of aggression, was regarded by the British Government as a great inducement to the preservation of peace quite apart from its value after the outbreak of war. Great Britain was prepared to support this proposal, Lord Cushendun also paid a tribute to the Swedish Draft Agreement which might be taken as the basis of discussion.—B. O. W.

INDIAN CIGARS AT BRITISH FAIR.

VERY GOOD"—REMARKS THE KING

LONDON, Feb. 21. Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the British Industries Fair at the White City this morning, accompanied by Mr. L. S. Amery, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, and Sir William Clarke. The King was particularly interested in the cultivation of tobacco and discussed with Mr. Chandra, Curator of the Indian Museum, the development of tobacco production in India. His Majesty examined the stock of Indian cigars and remarked that they looked very good.—Reuter.

HISTORY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

DINKAR SASTRI KANADE'S LECTUREE

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 21. Under the auspices of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeetha, Pandit Dinkar Sastri Kanade, M.A. (America), will deliver a series of four lectures on "History of Russian Revolution." The first lecture will be delivered on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. in the Tilak Smaraka Mandir. The other lectures will also be delivered at the same time on consecutive days.

GERMANY WELCOMES BRITISH FILM BOARD'S DECISION

LONDON, Feb. 21. Berlin.—A semi-official note welcomes the British Film Board's decision not to license the Cavell film as a "fresh proof of Britain's time-honoured chivalry, and shows how strong her sense of need of international understanding is."—Reuter.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin and staff leave Delhi next Sunday evening on a visit to Dholpur.—A. P.

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LOCK-OUT POSTPONED

METAL MANUFACTURERS ADOPT LABOUR MINISTRY'S DECISION.

TERMS OF TEMPORARY TRUCE.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Berlin.—The metal manufacturers have adopted the Labour Ministry's decision and postponed the lock-out to 29th February on condition that the strikers resume work immediately, and the metal workers all over Germany accept five pennings per hour increase involved in the award.—Reuter.

LOYALIST DEPUTATIONS

SIMON'S CERTIFICATE ON THEIR REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21. In the course of a communique issued by the Statutory Commission it is stated that they spent a busy day in Calcutta receiving a series of "representative" deputations. Those received by the Commission included the British Indian Association, representatives of the Central National Mahomedan Association led by Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi M.L.C., the Calcutta Branch of the European Association, the Marwari Association, representatives of the Anglo Indian and Domestic European Community, Moulvi Abdul. Kasem M.L.C., and other representatives of the Bengal Moslem party and a number of non-Moslem members of the Legislative Council.

The Commission leaves for the Madras Presidency to-morrow morning, going first for three days to Guatour and thence to Madras where the Commission arrives on the morning of 29th instant. The Commission will leave Madras for Lahore on 7th March.—A. P.

WORLD'S TIN SUPPLY

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 22. Rugby.—Lord Asquith who has held many important posts in connection with the Board of Trade, made an interesting statement on the world's tin supply at the Colonial Institute. He pointed out that the world produces yearly 150,000 tons of tin half of which was consumed in America. While it was admitted that the world's supplies could not be appreciated, increased world's reserves were being used up. The consumption of tin by the canning industry had nearly trebled in five years. The motor industry had more than doubled its consumption of tin in five years. Lord Asquith urged the need for conserving tin supplies, the greater part of which came from the British Empire, either by merging and trustification of tin companies or by co-operative selling. He expressed the opinion that some method of conservation would be found.—B. O. W.

ON A MONTH'S HOLIDAY REST

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE PROCEEDING TO SOUTH OF ITALY

LONDON, Feb. 21. Sir Atul Chatterjee on medical advice is proceeding to the south of Italy on a month's holiday rest. He expects to visit at the end of March the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, and return to London in time to receive the overseas visitors.—Reuter.

ARJUN SEDITION CASE.

SENTENCES REDUCED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21. The Sessions Judge of Delhi has reduced the sentence on Professor Indra, Editor of "Arjun" for three years rigorous imprisonment to six months simple imprisonment and a fine of three hundred rupees. The sentence on the other editor of the paper has been reduced to three months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.—A. P.

WAHABI-IRAQI-FIGHT

SERIOUS CASUALTIES BRITISH AIR FORCE ON SCENE.

BASRAH, Feb. 21. A Wahabi force estimated at two thousand, attacked the Iraqi tribes yesterday morning about sixty miles south-west of Basrah and a fierce fight ensued. Wahabi casualties are believed to be sixty killed, and over two hundred wounded. While the Iraqi dead and wounded total three hundred. The Iraqis lost all their cattle. In the evening the Air Force planes overtook the Akhwan tribes, engaged them and inflicted heavy losses. One machine struck by an Akhwan bullet fell to the ground, the pilot flying officer Mr. Rolf Jackson, being killed.—Reuter.

Lord Wodehouse has broken his collarbone owing to fall while hunting with quorn hounds.—Reuter's Special.

Cairo.—Carlos Black arrived at Helio-

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STORY OF 'DESERTION'

A CHALLENGE TO DR. GOUR.

LESSON FOR THE COUNTRY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.
Pundit Dwarka Prasad Misra, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:

The historic debate in the Assembly has ended and the nation is rightly rejoicing over the victory. But few people outside the Legislature will ever realise the suspense and anxiety caused to the nationalist members by those who continued to play fast and loose with them to the last moment and then ended the game with a callous desertion. Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, with whom I have the misfortune to represent the Rural Constituency of the Hindustani Central Provinces, stands pre-eminent amongst these deserters. As soon as the personnel of the Commission was announced, in reply to a telegram from Lala Lajpat Rai, he stated that he would be for the boycott if all the parties were unanimous for it. To his utter disappointment, this condition was fulfilled, but he refused to fulfil his promise. The country will remember that when I challenged him to resign and seek re-election, several districts of our constituency censured his conduct and all declared for the boycott. But Sir Hari Singh Gour sat tight over his seat in the Assembly and told the House on the 18th February, in reply to a question by the Chair, that he spoke on behalf of none but himself. Lala Lajpat Rai had given Dr. Gour up for hopeless long before. But Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Moonje and myself continued to hope to the end. On the night of the 17th instant, the Hon. Seth Govinddas and I went out of our way to the Western Hostel and appealed to him in the name of our province, country and religion, but he did not reveal his intentions. When he rose to speak the next afternoon, the nationalist benches cheered him in the hope that he might yet befriend the nation's cause. Even when the division bell rang, we all expected that if the worse came to the worst, he would be neutral. But despite the persistent and pathetic efforts of Dr. Moonje on the spot, he walked into the Government lobby while men like Sir Victor Sassoon and Mr. Kahiruddin Ahmed remained neutral to the great satisfaction of the popular benches.

A LESSON TO THE COUNTRY.

I narrate these facts to impress a lesson upon the country. Many elections are to come and are to be fought by the various political parties of the country. The fact that Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, in spite of his betrayal of the Swaraj Party after the election of 1923, succeeded in getting himself returned at the last elections shows that greater foresight and discernment is needed in selecting party candidates. As for Sir Hari Singh Gour himself, his future course of conduct should be clear before him if he has the least regard for the aspirations of his constituency. If he thinks that I am mistaken in my reading of their views on the Statutory Commission, I repeat my challenge and add that if he is willing I am prepared to resign my seat with him and to seek re-election on the boycott issue alone.—Free Press.

MR YVES GUYOT DEAD.

WELL-KNOWN FRENCH POLITICIAN AND ECONOMIST.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Paris. The death has occurred of Yves Guyot, a well known politician and economist. The deceased was a strong advocate of free trade.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Deaths are announced of Mr. Basil MacDonald Hastings, Captain W. M. Asdale, Nautical Adviser to the British India Steam Navigation Company and Lieut.-Col. Herbert Duncan Merewether, formerly of the Political Department of the Government of India.—Reuter's Special.

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RUBBER RESTRICTIONS SCHEME

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

RIVAL CLAIMS TO THOMPSON AND BOUVET ISLANDS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Premier was asked in the House of Commons whether he had received from the Rubber Trade Association a communication with regard to allowing the present rubber restrictions scheme to remain in force until October 31, and whether he was able to give an assurance to that effect. He replied that in accordance with the notice issued by the Colonial Office on Feb. 1 no change could be made in the scheme for three months from that date. When the Government took its decision on the report of the Committee which was inquiring into the matters it would pay full regard to all the British interests involved.

Replying to supplementary questions Mr. Baldwin said he could not tell when the Committee would be able to report. In any matter of this kind, unfortunately, there must be certain amount of uncertainty. He would, however, expedite the report.

Sir Austen Chamberlain was asked whether any communications had passed between the British and United States Governments within the past two months on the subject of Rubber restriction scheme. He replied in the negative.

CLAIM TO THOMPSON ISLAND.
Viscount Sandon asked the Foreign Secretary what information he had regarding the existence or whereabouts of Thompson Island claimed by this country and what was the position as to the rival claims of the British Government and the Norwegian Government to the Bonvet Islands. He replied that Thompson Island was first discovered by Capt. Norris in December 1922 and had only once been sighted, namely by Capt. Fuller, an American seaman in 1893. The Island was unsuccessfully searched for in 1899 and in 1926 but in view of Capt. Norris' definite statement and confirmation afforded by Capt. Fuller there appeared to be no grounds for questioning its existence although there was some degree of uncertainty regarding its position. The British Government had informed the Norwegian Government that they considered the title acquired by virtue of occupation of the Bonvet Island by Capt. Norris in 1925 to be valid, and that in the circumstances they must formally reserve all their rights in connection with that Island.

SENNAR DAM ON THE NILE.
The Foreign Secretary was asked in Parliament about the capacity of Sennar Dam in relation to the requirements of Sudan Gezira and how the method of operating the Dam affected navigation on the Nile in Egypt and the supply of irrigation water during the summer. He replied:—The quantity of water at Sennar last year exceeded the requirements of Sudan Gezira by four hundred million cubic metres and it is estimated that the same surplus will be available this year for the benefit of Egypt. Were the Sennar Dam not in existence this additional supply would have already flowed unused to sea so that the Dam, so far from damaging Egypt, has hitherto had the effect of increasing her water supply at a period when it is most required. Arrangements for filling and emptying the Sennar Reservoir both last year and this year were especially designed to meet Egypt's requirements. They were submitted and approved by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works. The reservoir has not affected the navigations in Egypt. Such interference as has recently occurred is the result of recent decision of the Egyptian Government to store greatly increased volumes of water at Assuan.—B. O. W.

MAHARASHTRA'S SILENT EFFORTS.

CAMPAIGN OF BOYCOTTING BRITISH GOODS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 21.
Messrs. D. V. Divekar and P. V. Mahajan, Secretaries, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, have sent an appeal to all District and Taluka Congress Committees in Maharashtra to hold public meetings and carry on house-to-house propaganda in favour of boycotting British goods of several kinds, besides cloth. Enlisting of volunteers and concentration on boycotting cloth, soap, oils, cutlery, stationery, tobacco coming from Britain are the chief items of this Swadeshi propaganda.

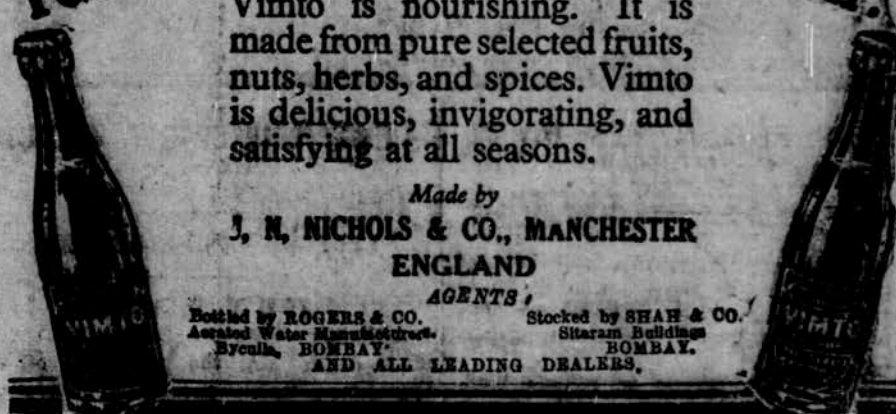
The Provincial Congress Committee will arrange lectures at principal centres of Maharashtra, but local leaders are specially requested to follow up. The local Congress Committees are also requested to submit reports from month to month to the Poona office of the progress done.

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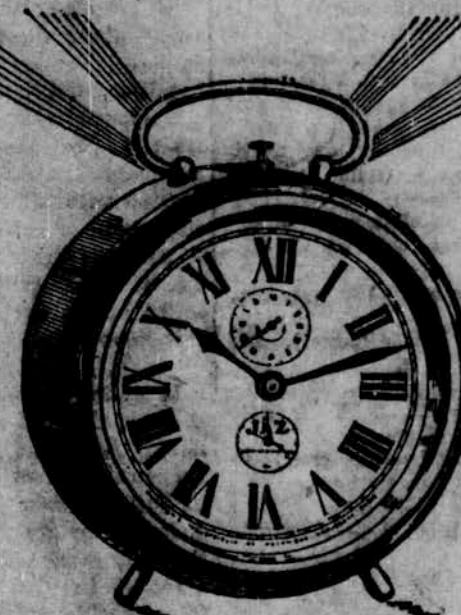
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